Bombay Gazette.

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GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PEARL FISHERY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT A PEARL FISHERY will take place at ARIPPO, in the Island of Ceylon, on or before the 20th of February 1828; and that the Banks to be fished are the Modergampaar, Chivelpaar and Periapaarkarre.

It is therefore recommended to all such Boat-owners and Divers as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery, that they should be at Condatchy on or before the 5th February next.

The number of Boats to be employed will probably be Sixty, for Thirty days.

The Banks will be fished on account of Government, and the Oysters put up to Sale as landed, in such lots, as may be deemed expedient; the right, however, of accepting or rejecting any offer, being fully reserved to Government.

The arrangements of this Fishery will be nearly the same as have been usual on similar occasions.

The Biddings to be in Madras Rupees, the payments however may be made in Ceylon Currency and other Coins at the rates which will be hereafter notified.

Bills on the Agents of this Government in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay will in like manner be taken, on Letters of Credit being produced to warrant the drawing of Bills on the said Agents.

Bills on England will also be taken on the Agent of this Island and the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, calculating the Pound Sterling into Madras Rupees at the rate last reported by the Agents at Madras of the Exchange there.

The Terms of Sale, ready money.

The following Statement of the result of last month's Inspection of the Pearl Banks is published for the information of such persons as may be desirous of becoming purchasers, and to enable the Public to form a judgment as to the correctness of the value put upon the Specimens of the Pearls—the rate at which the several descriptions have been appraised is added to the Schedule.

The Fishery will be managed under the direction of the Commissioner of Revenue, assisted by the Supervisor and Inspector of the Pearl Banks.

By His Excellency's Command.

Chief Secretary's Office.

COLOMBO, 15th November 1827.

(Signed). JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Statement of the Inspection of the Pearl Banks at Arippo in October 1827.

Number of Parcel.	Number of Oysters.	Description of the Bank.	Quality and Quantity of the Pearls extracted.	Chow.	Kallengy.	Manjade.	Value of the Pearls. P. N. P.	Fans of Madura, 20 per Pagoda.	Total Weight. Chow.	Kallengy.	Manjade.	Total Value. P. N. P.	Fanams.	Size.	Rate of Valuation.
1	1029	Modergampaar...	2. Anee Pearls.....	$\frac{7}{160}$	„	„	„	17½						80th Basket.	at 18 P. N. P. per Chow
			Vadivoo.....	„	„	5	2	10						.....	„ 10 do. per Kallengy
			Tool.....	„	„	6½	„	19½						.....	„ 3 do. per do.
									$\frac{7}{160}$	„	11½	4	7		
2	1111	Chivel Paar....	2. Kayerel Pearls....	$\frac{3}{160}$	„	„	„	10						.....	at 12 P. N. P. per Chow
			Vadivoo.....	„	„	2⅞	1	8¼						.....	„ 10 do. per Kallengy
			Tool.....	„	„	4⅛	„	15						.....	„ 3¼ do. per do.
			1. Shell Pearl.....	„	„	„	1	„						.....	
									$\frac{3}{80}$	„	7¼	3	13¼		
3	1201	Pariapaar Karre.	5. Anee Pearls.....	$\frac{9}{80}$	„	„	1	13¼						80th Basket	at 15 P. N. P. per Chow
			1. Masevudarem do..	„	„	1/16	1	„						.....	
			3. Kayerel Pearls....	13/160	„	„	„	16¼						.....	„ 10 do. per do.
			Kalipoo.....	„	„	1¼	1	„						.....	„ 16 do. per Kallengy
			Kooruel.....	„	„	¼	„	5						.....	„ 20 do. per do.
			Vadivoo.....	„	„	3 5/16	2	3¼						.....	„ 13 do. per do.
			Peesel.....	„	„	1 5/16	„	5						.....	„ 4 do. per do.
			Tool.....	„	„	4⅓	„	12½						.....	„ 3 do. per do.
									31/160	„	10 15/16	7	16¼		
4	242	N. E. Chivel....	1. Anee Pearl.....	1/80	„	„	„	4						80th Basket	at 16 P. N. P. per Chow
			Vadivoo.....	„	„	⅛	„	6¼						.....	„ 10 do. per Kallengy
			Tool.....	„	„	1¼	„	3¼						.....	„ 3 do. per do.
									1/80	„	1 7/8	„	14		
							Grand Total		46/160	1	11 9/16	16	11		

N. B. Shell Pearls valued at 3 Fanams.

COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE'S OFFICE
COLOMBO, 9th November 1827.

(Signed) ROBERT BOYD,
Commissioner of Revenue.

સરકારી જાહેર ખબર *

મોતીનો શિકાર ફિલે દરીઆમોથી મોતીનાં ઝાલુ ઝાડવાને *

ખબર છીઆંથી આપીએજે મોતીનો શિકાર શ્રી શેલાંનમખે મરીપો કરીને જંજરીછે તાંહાં તારીખ ૨૦ મી ફિબરવારી ૧૮૨૮ મો શિકાર થાશે તથા દરીઆ કીનારે મોદરગામ પાર તથા ચીવલપાર તથા પેરીઆપારકારીનાં દરીઆ કીનારે મોતીનો શિકાર પકડશે *

તે વાશતે સરવે ખોટીનાં ધણીઓને તથા મોતીની શીપ કાડનારા તારાવીને પ્રાલુમ કરેયજે જે કીડની ખુશી તે શિકારધામાં મશગુલ થાવાની છોકે તેધણી ખંડાટની નાંમની જગીછે તાંહાં તારીખ ૫ મી આવતી ફેબરવારીનાં મગાઉ હાજર રેહવુ *

તે જગી ઉપર આશરે ૬૦ મછવાઓ તરીશ દાહાડા શુધી તાંહાં રેહશે *

જે કીનારા ઉપર શીપની શિકાર થાશે તે શ્રી શેલાંનનાં શરકારનાં હશામાં થાશે તથા તે શીપો મગર કાલુઓ જેવા નીકલશે તેવા જેવુ નજરમાં આવશે તેવા ના ગા કરીને વેચશે તેનો અખતીઆર કબુલ કરવાનો મગર ખાતલ કરવાનો પુરો શ્રી શેલાંનનાં શરકરિ પોતા પાશે રાખેઓછે *

કિ શીપનાં શિકારની ખંદોબશત જેરીતે હુમેશાં હેવા કારણ ઉપર ચાલતો આવેઓછે તેજ રીતનોછે *

માંગણી કરનારાકિ શ્રી મદરાશી ચલણનાં રૂપીઆની માંગણી કરવી તથા તે નાંણાં પગાર કરવાશારૂ શ્રી શેલાંન ચલંણનાં તથા બીજા શીકાની નાવ હમાણાં પછી છાપીને જહેર કરશે તેપરમાંણે લેવામાં આવશે *

શ્રી શેલાંનનાં શરકારનાં માડતીઆવી શ્રી કલકતા તથા મદરાશ તથા મુમબઇમાંછે તે લીકો ઉપર શ્રી શેલાંનની શરકાર ફુનડીઓ લેશે પાણ તે ફુનડી લખનારાકિ તે માડતીઆઓની નરાંમાણ મગર અખતીઆર નાંમુલેઇજવુ તે નાંહાં દેખાડશેતો ફુનડી લેશે *

વેલાતની ફુનડીઓ શ્રી વીલાએતમાં શેલાંનનાં માડતીઆ ઉપરની લેશે તેનો કીરટ ડરેકટર વાલાઓકિ છેલો નાવ દર પાઉડ ઈશટરલીંગનો મદરાશી રૂપીઆનો ઠરાવેઓછે તે નાવ શ્રી શેલાંનનો માડતીઓ મદરાશમાંછે તેનેખી ઠરાવેઓછે તે નાવે ફુનડીલેશે *

વેચાંણની ખીલી રોકડાં નાંણાં આપવાં *

ગીઆ મછીનાં મખે જે કીનારા ઉપર મોતી નીકલેછે તે શરવે જાતનાં મોતીની કીમત કરીછે તેહની ખીના હેઠલ કહેલા કીઠામાંથી ખરીદદારને શુમાર કાડવાને ઠીક પડશે વાશતે શરવે જાતનાં મોતી ઉપર કીમત કીધીછે *

કિ મોતીનો શિકાર કિ મોતીનાં કીનારાનાં ઇનડીશપિકટરનાં મદદથી શ્રી શેલાંનનો કમીશનર રીવીનીઉ વાલા નાં કુકમથી મોતીનો શિકાર કાડવાનુ શરૂ કરશે *

(શહી) જૅન રાડની *

ગીપ શકરટારી હાપીશ *

શ્રી કુલંમખો તા ૧૫ મી નવેમખર ૧૮૨૭

ગવરમેનટનો ગીપ શકરટાર *

શ્રી મરીપો મખે દરીઆ કીનારે જંહાં મોતી નીકલેછે તાંહાં શંને ૧૮૨૭ નાં અકટીબર મછીનામાં હીશાબ કીધો તેહની ખીનાંછે *

જથી	ઝાલુનાં નંગ	કીમા કીનારા ઉપરનાંછે તે ગામનાં નામ	કેઈ જાતનાં તથા કેટલાં મોતીછે					મોતીની કીમત				જુમલે તોલ			જુમલે કીમત		અટકલ	કીમત
				ચવ	કલંગી	મંજાદી	પોરટી નીધીનાં કુંન	દર કુંનનાં ૨૦ કુરાનાં પુનાંમ		ચવ	કલંગી	મંજાદી	પોરટી નીધીનાં કુંન	પુનાંમ			
૧	૧૦૨૯	મોદર ગાંમ પાર	૨ આની મોતીઓ	૭/૧૬૦	,,	,,	,,	૧૭॥								૮૦ મી ટોપલી	દર ચવનાં કુંન ૧૮ *
			વાડીવુ	,,	,,	૫	૨	૧૦									દર કલંનગીનાં કુંન ૧૦
			તુલ	,,	,,	૬॥	,,	૧૯॥		૭/૧૬૦	,,	૧૧॥	૪	૭			દર કલંનગીનાં કુંન ૩
૨	૧૧૧૧	ચીવલ પાર	૨ ફેકરેલ મોતીઓ	૩/૮૦	,,	,,	,,	૧૦									દર ચવનાં કુંન ૧૨ *
			રડીવુ	,,	,,	૨૮/૭	૧	૮॥॥									દર કલંનગીનાં કુંન ૧૦
			તુલ	,,	,,	૪૮/૩	,,	૧૫									દર કલંનગીનાં કુંન ૩॥
			૧ શીપ શાઠનુ મોતી	,,	,,	,,	૧	,,		૩/૮૦	,,	૭૧	૩	૧૩॥॥			
			૫ આની મોતીઓ	૯/૮૦	,,	,,	૧	૧૩॥॥								૮૦ મી ટોપલી	દર ચવનાં કુંન ૧૫ *
			૧ આશીવુદારમ મોતી	,,	,,	૧૧/૧૬	૧	,,									દર ચવનાં કુંન ૧૦ *
			૩ ફેકરેલ મોતીઓ	૧૩/૧૬૦	,,	,,	,,	૧૬॥									દર કલંનગીનાં કુંન ૧૬
૩	૧૨૦૧	પરીઆપારકારી	કાલીપુ	,,	,,	૧॥	૧	,,									દર કલંનગીનાં કુંન ૨૦
			કુરૂમલ	,,	,,	૦॥	,,	૫									દર કલંનગીનાં કુંન ૧૩
			વાદીવુ	,,	,,	૩૫/૧૬	૨	૩॥॥									દર કલંનગીનાં કુંન ૪
			પીશેલ	,,	,,	૧૫/૧૬	,,	૫									દર કલંનગીનાં કુંન ૩
			તુલ	,,	,,	૪૮/૧	,,	૧૨॥		૩૧/૧૬૦	,,	૧૦	૧૫/૧૬	૭	૧૬॥		
૪	૨૪૨	જશાનનો ચીવલ	૧ આની મોતી	૧/૮૦	,,	,,	,,	૪								૮૦ મી ટોપલી	દર ચવનાં કુંન ૧૬ *
			વડીવુ	,,	,,	૫/૮	,,	૬॥									દર કલંનગીનાં કુંન ૧૦
			તુલ	,,	,,	૧॥	,,	૩॥॥		૧/૮૦	,,	૧૭/૮	,,	૧૪			દર કલંનગીનાં કુંન ૩
										૪૬/૧૬૦	૧	૧૧ ૯/૧૬	૧૬	૧૧			

જુમલે ખરીજ

શીપનાં મોતીઓની કીમત ૩ ફનમો *
રીવીનીઉનાં કમીશનરની હાપીશ
શ્રી કોલમખો ૯ મી નવેમખર ૧૮૨૭

(શહી) રાખરટ ખાલ્ડ *
રીવીનીઉનો કમીશનર

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सरकारी ज्याहीर खबर

मेथांचा सिकार म्हणजे दर्यातुन मोत्याचे कालु काढावयास

खबर येथुन होतेंजे मोत्याचा सिकार श्री सेलानमध्यें अरियो मंजोरा आहे सोकडे तारिख २० फेब्रवारी सन १८२८ सालमधे सीकार होईल व दर्याकीनारे मोदरगांवपार व चिवलपार व पेरियापारकारीचे दर्याकीनारे मोत्यांचा सिकार काढतील

आत्तच सर्व नेटिचे धन्यास व मोत्यांचे सीपे काढणार बुडिमारणारांस खबर देतों जे ज्या कोणाची खुसी ते सीकारामध्ये दाखल व्हावयाचे असेल त्या धण्याहिं कंदाटची नावांची जागा आहे तेथें तारिख ५ येते फेब्रवारीचे पुढें हजीर व्हावें

त्या जाग्यावर सुमारी मचवे साठ तिस दिवस पर्यंत राहातील

ज्या किनाऱ्यातुन सिपल्याचा सिकार होईल ते श्री सेलानचे सरकारचे हिसाबी राहिल आणि सिपे कधवा कालु असे निघतिल ते योग्य असे दिस्तील तसे लाट करुन विकतील जे कोणी विकरी निमोल्य मागणि करतील ती मागणी श्री सेलानचे सरकार कबुल अथवा रद करतील त्याचा पूर्ण अखतीयार या सरकारास खतां आहे

या सीप्याचे सिकारीचा बंदोबस्त अशाकारणावर ज्याप्रमाणे हमेशा चालत आला आहे तसा चालेल

जी मागणी करणाराहिं श्री मद्रास चालीचे रुपयांची मागणी करावी आणि पैका श्री सेलानचे चालीचा आणि दुसऱ्या नाण्यात व दुसरे चलनीत ज्या घाडाने खाउंपर जाही र करेतील त्या रितीने घेतले जातील

श्री सेलानचे सरकारचे अडतीया श्री कलकता अगर मद्रास अगर मुंबईमध्यें आहेत त्या लोकांवर श्री सेलानचा सरकार ऊंडा घेइल पण त्या ऊंडी लिहीणाराहीं त्या अडतीयाचा अखत्यारनामा घेउन जावे तो दाखवील तर ऊंडा घेतील

श्री विलायतचा ऊंडा श्री सेलानचे अडतीयवर घेतील त्याचा कोर्टडरेक्टर वाल्याहीं सेवटचा भाव दरयींड ईष्टरलींगचे मद्रासी रुपयांचा ठरावला आहे तो भाव श्री सेलानचा अडतीया मद्रासमध्ये आहे त्याहीं कबुल केला आहे त्या भवाने घेतील

विकरीचो बोली रोकड पैका थावा

गेले महिन्यामध्ये ज्या किनाऱ्यावर मोती नीघतात व त्या सर्व जातीचे मोत्याची कींमत केली आहे त्याचा तपसील खाली लिहिल्या फर्म्यांवरुन खरिददाराने सुमार काढावयास ठिक पडेल म्हणोन सर्व जातीचे मोत्यावर कींमत ठरविली आहे

या मोत्याचे सिकार या मोत्याचे किनाऱ्याचे उपरिचे मदतिने श्री सेलानचा कमीसेनर रिवीनीउ वाल्याचे हुकमावरुन मोत्यांचा कारभार चालु करतील

चिफ सकरतारि हाफीस
कुलुंबो तारिख १५ नवेंबर

ज्यान राडनी सर्ड
चिफ सकरतारी गवर्मेंट

यादि चारीपोचे कीनाऱ्याची पाहाणी केली माहे आकटोबरांत सन १८२७

अथा	कालवा चे नंग	कोणत्या कीनाऱ्यास नीघतात त्याचे नाव	कोणते जातीचे व केवडी मोती आहे					मोत्याची कीमत		यकंदर वजन			यकंदर कीमत		सुमार	कीमत
				चव	कालीग	मजाहीर		पोरथेनीचे होन	दर होन येकाचे२० मदरीचे फनाम	चव	कालीग	मंजारी	पोटनाचे होन	फनाम		
१	१०२९	मोदरगांवपार	२ चाणि मोती	७/१९०				,,	१७॥	७/१९०	,,	११॥	४	७	८०वीटोपली	दरचव होन १८
			वाडीउ	,,	,,	९ ५/१६		,, २	१०						.....	,, कालीग हो. १०
			तुल	,,	,,	९॥		,,	१९॥						.....	,, कालीग हो. ३
२	१११९	चीवलपार	२ कैरल मोती	३/८०	,,	,,		,,	१०						.....	,, चव हो. १२
			वादीउ	,,	,,	२ ७/१६		,,	८ ३/४						.....	,, कालीग हो. १०
			तुल	,,	,,	४ ३/१६		१	१५						.....	,, कालीग हो. २॥
			९ सीपाचें मोती	,,	,,	,,		१	,,	३/८०	,,	७।	३	१३॥	.....	
३	१२०९	पेरियापरकरी	५ चाणि मोती	९/८७	,,	,,		१	१३॥						८०वीटोपली	,, चव हो. १५
			१ मासीउदारंममोती	,,	,,	११/१६		१	,,						.....	
			२ कायरेल मोती	१३/१९०	,,	,,		,,	१६।						.....	,, चव हो. १०
			कालीउ	,,	,,	१।		१	,,						.....	,, कालीग हो. १६
			करयल	,,	,,	—		,,	५						.....	,, कालीग हो. २०
			वादीउ	,,	,,	३ ३/१६		२	३॥						.....	,, कालीग हो. १६
			पिसील	,,	,,	२ ५/१६		,,	५						.....	,, कालीग हो. ४
			तुल	,,	,,	४ १/८		,,	१२॥						.....	,, कालीग हो. २
४	२४२	दक्षीणी चीवल	१ चाणि मोती	१/८०	,,	,,		,,	४	११/१९०	,,	१० १५/१६	७	१६।	८०वीटोपली	,, चव हो. १६
			वादीउ	,,	,,	८ ५/८		,,	६।						.....	,, कालीग हो. २०
			तुल	,,	,,	२।		,,	३॥						.....	,, कालीग हो. ३
										१/८०	,,	१ ७/८	,,	१४		
										यकंदर बेरीज	४९/१९०	१	११ ८/१६	१६	११	

सिप्याचे मोत्याची कीमत ३ फनाम
कमिशनर हाफिसाचा रिवीनुव
कुळंबो तारीख ९ नवेंबर १८२७

रावर्ट बार्डर
कमिशनर रिवीनुव

اشتهار سرکاري

خواصي بدر خبر داده مي شود که بتاريخ بيستم ماه فيبروري سنه ۱۸۲۸ يا پيش ازين در در جزيره سيلان بمکان اريپو بر ساحل مودرکام پارو چيول پار و پريا پار کاري غواصي مروارايد خواهد شد * لهذا بمالکان زواريق و غواصان را که خواهش شغل غوص مذکورداشته باشند ظاهر مي کند که بتاريخ پنجم فيبروري يا قبل ازين درکنند اچي حاضر باشند * تعداد شصت زورق جهت شغل غواصي تا مي روز درکار است * آن غواصي در حساب سرکار سيلان خواهد بود ولا تهاي اصداف براي فروش مقسوم شوند همان طور بفروش خواهد آمد واختيار قبول و نا قبول آن بسرکار خواهد بود * بندوبست اين غواصي موافق قانون شده آمد مي باشد * خريداري بمبلغ رايج مدراس خواهد شد و اواي مبلغ بقيمت سکه سيلان و ديگر سکها بنرخي که بعد ازين ظاهر شود خواهد بود * هندوي بروکلاي اين سرکار که درکلکته و مدراس و منبي اند باين دستور که گاغذ رضامندي آنها نموده شود که هندوي قبول کرده اند * هندوي ولايت همچنان گرفته آيد بروکيل اين جزيره و بايک کورک در کنور نرخ روپيه مدراس بحساب پوند استرلنگ مقررکرده اند همان نرخ خواهند گرفت * قرارفروش بقيمت فقد باشد * محاصل مرواريد بابت ماه گذشته در جدول ذيل براي خريداران ظاهر شده است * غوصي مرواريد ازامداد داروغه بحکم کميشنر ريونيو سيلان جاري خواهد شد *

چيف سکرتاري افيس کولنب ۱۰ نويمبر سنه ۱۸۲۷

صحيح جان رادني
چيف سکرتاري سرکاري

در آريپو در ماه اکتوبر سنه ۱۸۲۷ حساب مغاس مرارايد کرده است

عدد مقسوم	عدد اصداف	نام سواحل	کداقسم مروارايد واچده مروازيد: چو	کالتلگي	مذجادي	پرتونو هون	قيمت مروارايد: في هون فنم مدورا ۲۰	چو	جمله اوزان: کالنلگي	مذجادي	پرتونو هون	فنم	جمعه قيمت: مقدار	قيمت
۱	۱۰۶۹	مودرکام پار	۲ آني مرواريد ۸										سيد هشتادم	في جوهون ۱۸
			وادهو ۱۶۰		۵	۲	۱۷				۲		ايضا کلنکي	۱۰
					۶		۱۰						ايضاکلنکي	۳
			قول				۱۹	۷		۱۱	۴	۷	ايضا کلنکي	۱۲
۳	۱۱۱۱	چيول پار	۲ کايريل مرواريد ۳		۷	۱	۱۰	۱۶۰					ايضا کلنکي	۱۰
			وادهو ۸۰		۲		۸						ضاکلنکي	۳
					۷								اي	
			قول		۳ ۴		۱۵							
			۱ مرواريد باصدف		۸	۱		۳		۷	۳	۱۳	ايضاچو ۵۱	سيد هشتادم
۳	۱۲۰۱	پرياپار کاري	۵ آني مرواريد ۹											
						۱	۱۳	۸۰					ايضا چو	۱۰
			۱ ماسيودارم مرواريد ۸۰		۱۱	۱							ايضا کلنکي	۱۶
			۳ کايريل مرواريد ۱۳		۱۶	۱	۱۶						ايضا کلنکي	۲۰
			کاليپو		۱۵		۵						ايضاکلنکي	۱۳
					۵	۱	۱						ايضا کلنکي	۴
			کورويل		۱۶۳		۳						ايضا کلنکي	۳
					۵	۲								
			وادیو بيسل		۱		۵							
					۱۶									
			قول ۱۰		۱۴		۱۲							
					۸									
۴	۴۴۳	ايسان چيول	آني مرواريد ۱					۳۱		۱۶	۷	۱۲	سيد هشتادم	ايضا کلنکي ۴۶
					۵		۴	۱۴۰		۱۰				ايضا کلنکي ۱۰
			واديو ۸۰		۸		۱۱			۱۵				ايضا کلنکي ۳
			قول ۱۰				۳	۱		۷		۱۴		
					۱			۸۰		۱				
							۸			۸۰				
							۱۳	۴۶		۹				
								جمله	۱	۱۱	۱۶	۱۱		
								۱۶۰		۱۶				

اصداف در قيمت فنم ۳

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRFSS, No. 7, BELL LANE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16TH 1828.

PROCLAMATION.

Bombay BY Virtue of a Precept to me di-
to wit. rected, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before The Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Saturday the Twenty Sixth day of January Instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependant upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions, of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other Crimes, and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this Tenth day of January in the Eighth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

JAMES LITTLE,
SHERIFF.

NOTICE.

THE COCHIN CIRCAR has for Sale at CRANGANORE and PONANY the undermentioned TIMBERS and TALDOMS VIZ.

CRANGANORE { 1800 TEAK TIMBERS. / 397 DITTO TALDOMS.
PONANY { 849 DITTO TIMBERS. / 20 DITTO TALDOMS.

Any person wishing to purchase the above TIMBERS and TALDOMS to Apply to the DEWAN of COCHIN.

SHASHAGERRY ROW,
DEWAN.

COCHIN, 14th *Dec.* 1827.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN.

TO SUCH of the Creditors of TOOLSEYDASS CULLIANJEE HEMRAZ CULLIANJEE and VULLUB CULLIANJEE, trading under the Firms of CULLIANJEE SHAMJEE, RUNSOORDASS CULLIANJEE AND TOOLSEYDASS CULLIANJEE, who have not yet executed the Deed of Trust under which the property and Effects of the said Insolvents have been conveyed and assigned to JAMES SINDRY Esquire, MHADOWDASS RUNSOORDASS, AND MOTTICHUND AMICHUND in Trust, for the benefit of their several Creditors, that the said Deed of Trust now lies at the Office of Messrs. LECKIE AND COMPANY for the signatures of the said Creditors; and the trustees give further notice to all persons indebted to this Estate to forthwith pay the Amount of their several Debts at the above mentioned Office. Dated this 15th day of January 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurances.
Bills of Lading.
and
Prices Current.

Bombay, 16th *January* 1828.

Advertisement.

THE CREDITORS on the Estate of the late WILLIAM MILBURN of this place, are hereby apprized that the Executors will, on Tuesday the 5th Proximo, make a farther, and final Dividend, of 20 per Cent, on the Simple Contract Debts, from the assets that have come into their hands.

BOMBAY,
12th *January* 1828.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND may be obtained at Messrs. HIGGS AND BRIGGS (Meadow Street) and J. GARRAT, (Mission Press) Bombay—of the The REV. J. STEVENSON, Hurnee, and of Mr. T. SALMON, (Mission Press) Surat.

A MONUMENT

TO THE MEMORY OF

GEORGE EDSALL.

LATE CAPTAIN 15TH REGT. N. I

BY

CAPT. JOHN FAWCETT 6TH REGT.

(Price ONE Rupee per Copy.)

January 16. 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 17th Instant.

AT ONE o'CLOCK

AN ENGLISH BUILT

STANHOPE,

NEARLY NEW

With Collin's Patent Axle.

A CAPITAL

ARAB

Buggy Horse,

AND TWO SETS OF

HARNESS.

ALSO

A GREY

ARAB CHARGER,

SEVEN YEARS OLD

FIFTEEN HANDS HIGH

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN

LEAVING INDIA.

Meadows Street, 16th *January* 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 17th Instant.

NEAT Household Furniture, Plated Ware, Glass and Earthenware, Cooking Utensils &c.

The Property of a Gentlemen going to the Cape.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A NEAT

SULKY

WITH

BAY PONEY

AND

HARNESS.

Meadows Street, 16th *January* 1828.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On SATURDAY next the 19th Inst.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

PLATED Candlesticks, Writing Desks, Mahogany Boot Jacks, Coarse Hats, and Sundry other Articles.

ALSO

Fifty Prime Lancashire Hams imported per Gipsey from Liverpool.

Bombay, 16th *January* 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 17th Instant,

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

AN EXTENSIVE

ASSORTMENT OF

Glass Ware.

COMPRISING Cut Tumblers, Liqueur, Wine and Claret Glasses, Goblets, Jelly and Custard Glasses, Wine Coolers, Finger Cups, Mouth Glasses, Pint and Quart Decanters, Salt Cellars, Inkstands, Cruet and Liquor Frames complete, Hookah Bottoms, Butter and Sugar Dish, Preserve Ditto, Flower Glasses, Caddy Basons, Spare Cruets, Castors and Mustard Pots, Plated Candlesticks and Shades, Single and Double Branch Wall Shades, Chamber Candlesticks, Night Lamps, spare Pillar Shades, Burners, French Chimnies, Vase Lamps, Engraved Ditto, Sprinklers, Toilet Bottles and Argaund Cotton Wicks.

Meadows Street, 16th *January* 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION.

To-morrow the 17th Instant,

AN Elegant Hookah complete, Plated Curry Dishes, Tea, Coffee Milk and Sugar Pots, Bottle Stands, a Six Keyed Flute, Saddles and Bridles, Horse Medicine Chest, Couches, Teapoys, Tables, Wardrobe &c.

SQUARE

PIANO FORTE.

BY

BROADWOOD.

BOOKS.

Ormes Hindostan, Blackstone's Commentaries, Beaufoy on the North Pole, Goldsmith's Rome, Lalla Rookh, Eouvres de Moliere, Robertson's Scotland, Zimmerman &c.

Meadows Street, 16th *January* 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

On TUESDAY the 5th Proximo.

THE MODERN

Household Furniture

OF

GEORGE NORTON ESQ.

AT HIS RESIDENCE

CURRUNGE HOUSE,

MAZAGON.

COMPRISING Couches, Chairs, Bookcase, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sofa and Card Ditto, Skreens, Wardrobe, Sideboard, Dressing and Work Tables, Cheval and Looking Glasses, Washhand Stands, Biddets, Teapoys, Cots complete, English Carpet, Bengal Mat, Eight light Chandeliers, Vase Lamps, Double Branch Wall Shades, Billiard Table complete, Palanquins &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

AN ELEGANT

ENGLISH BUILT

CHARIOT

AND

HARNESS,

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF.

Catalogues will be Published, and the property will be on view three days prior to the Sale.

Bombay, 16th *January* 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE THIS DAY
EXPOSED FOR SALE,
AN INVOICE
OF
FINE MILLINERY,
CONSISTING OF

LADIES' worked and Flounced Gowns, plain Dresses, Pelisses, Spencers, Worked and Flounced Collars, Infant's and Ladies' Worked Caps, Frock Bodies, Worked Stripe Flounces, Footings and Trimmings, Silk Gauze Handkerchiefs, Battiste Dresses, Handkerchiefs &c.

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Meadows Street, 16th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST EXPOSED,
FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT OF
Harness
AND
SADDLERY,
JUST IMPORTED.

BROWN Carriage Harness, Brass Mounted, per sett Rs. 320, 400 and 475.

Black Ditto, Brass Mounted, at the above prices.

Brown and Black Buggy Harness, with brass mountings, per sett.. Rs. 120
Ditto Stanhope Ditto,.. 140 and 180
Ladies Saddles, complete,
each,.....125 150 and 175
Hunting Saddles.....Rs. 80 to 105

SPARE ARTICLES.

Chariot Reins per set.....	18
Buggy Ditto.....	10
Black and brown Collars each....	10
Chariot Traces, per set.....	65
Buggy Ditto,.....	25

Meadows Street, 16th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ENGLISH BUILT
BAROUCHE,
A PAIR OF YOUNG
Arab Horses
AND
HARNESS,
PRICE RUPEES 2,200;
OR THE PAIR OF
Horses
Rs. 1100.
A LARGE
TWO POLED
TENT,
LINED WITH CHINTZ, OUTER
WALLS AND CARPETS
Rs. 200;
A SEMIANA
12 by 24 feet
Rs. 50
AND A NEW
ROWTY,
Rs. 50.

Meadows Street, 16th January 1828.

Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co.

IN FORBES'S STREET

HAVE for Sale the following Goods lately imported—Best Sherry and Port from BUTLER AND SON, Warwickshire Cheeses &c. a few Seal Skin Caps.

Bombay, 16th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
AN EXCELLENT
SINGLE POLED
TENT,
Lined with Chintz, having outer Walls and Saebands.

PRICE RUPEES 500;
AND
A SUBALTERN'S
SINGLE POLED
TENT,
LINED WITH CHINTZ,
PRICE RUPEES 200.

BOTH THE ABOVE ARE AS GOOD AS NEW.

Meadows Street, 16th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE THIS DAY
EXPOSED FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
FINE CHINA,
LACQUERED WARE,
VIZ.

ROUND and Oblong Tables each.....	Rs.	40 to	50
Tea Caddies on Stands.....			40
Tea Trays per Set.....Rs.	11 to		30
Lady's Desks.....each	13 to		16
Work Tables.....	100 to		112
Ditto Boxes.....	36 to		50
Teapoys per Set.....	20 to		24
Backgammon Boards....	3-0-0 to		4-2-0
Waiters per Dozen.....	7— to		9—
Jostick Trays each.....	1 to		1-2-0
Bamboo Easy Chairs.....			16

FANCY
CHINA WARE
CONSISTING OF
VASES
FLOWER POTS,
CHIMNEY PIECES &c.
Dried Lychees per Box Rs. 5

Meadows Street 16th January 1828.

FRITH

Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
THIS DAY.
WEDNESDAY THE 16TH INSTANT.
THE FOLLOWING GOODS VIZ.

RICH Imitation Shawls, Table and Floor Cloth, Military Shakoes, Glass and Earthen Ware, Cutcha Cloth, a few Bottles of Coffee, some fine Salt fish not long from England, Wearing Apparel, Sarrees Muslin, and other useful articles.

Nesbit Lane, 16th January 1828.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
THIS DAY.
WEDNESDAY THE 16TH INSTANT

UNLESS previously disposed of by private contract, a pair of well matched high cast white ARAB CARRIAGE HORSES. They will be sold either singly or together, to suit the convenience of any purchaser. For particulars apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY

A REGULATION Sword and a few Staff Officer's dress Belts.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY
WEDNESDAY the 16th

AT 4 P.M.—on the Green near the Apollo Gate—A suit of Capital Tents, consisting of a Spacious field Officers double Poled Tent lined throughout with Chintz, a Baggage Tent and Necessary Tent—the above are in excellent condition and worthy of Notice.

Nesbit Lane, 16th January 1828.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

A FEW cases of SPECIMENS of NATURAL HISTORY, elegantly prepared, consisting of Birds &c. which they are authorized to dispose of at moderate prices.

Nesbit Lane 16th January 1828.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

A SPLENDID Dinner Service of Rich Plated Ware with Silver Mountings quite New, Consisting of as follows.

2 Soup Tureens.	Price Rs. 2500
1 Venison Dish and Cover.	
4 Large Dishes and Covers.	
4 1st Size Side Dishes and Covers.	
4 2d Do. Do. and Do.	
4 Sauce Tureens and Covers.	

Nesbit Lane 16th January 1828.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION
BY
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

AN Assortment of light Carriage and Buggy Harness, Plated Gilt and Brass mountings,
FROM
Laurie and Milroy.

Carriage Harness, per set.... 375 Rs.
Buggy Harness..... 130

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION
AT
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co's.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
IVORY HANDLED
TABLE CUTLERY
IN SETS,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

For Sale.

TWO beautiful ARAB HORSES, warranted sound and free from vice; one a Chesnut and the other Bay, the latter well adapted for the Turf, the former one of the finest trotters in Bombay—both 14-1½ high, and rising five years old.—Also a large DUN PONY six years old, warranted sound and free from vice, and an elegant gower.—Particulars may be known on Application at the office of MR. H. F. OWEN MILITARY SQUARE.

Bombay, 5th January 1828.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL CUTTER rigged PLEASURE YACHT, now at anchor in Largo Bay (Colaba) near Oyster Rock and abreast the Company's Gun Carriage Timber.—She was built, to order, two years since by the Company's Builder—is 14 feet beam—has elegant accommodations—Sails fast and is in all respects a most desireable Boat. The OWNER parts with her with regret, as he leaves Bombay for England this month.—Apply at the *GAZETTE OFFICE* for further particulars.

Bombay, 16th January 1828.

TO BE SOLD
BY
Public Auction.

AT THE
DOCK BUNDER HEAD
ON SATURDAY
THE 2ND OF FEBRUARY NEXT
AT NOON
(If not previously disposed of by private bargain.)
THE TEAK
BOMBAY-BUILT SHIP

MILFORD.

OF 658 TONS.

WITH all her Masts, Rigging, Tackle and Stores, complete, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.

Twenty per Cent of the purchase money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the remainder within thirty days from that time—The Ship to be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as knocked down.—

A List of the Stores &c. may be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application to Capt. JACKSON on board, or at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

(3) *Bombay, 16th January* 1828.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT NARRONJEE WISRAM Hindoo has bargained and Sold an upper roomed House with its appurtenances, situated without the Town Walls of Bombay, and in the neighbourhood of an Oart called CARWAD, belonging to the Church of N. S. DE ESPERANÇA, or in Charge of the Successors of the late NICOLAO de LIMA e SOUZA deceased, to SILVESTRE de SOUZA.—If any person or persons has any Claim or Demand against the said upper Roomed House by way of bequeath or Mortgage, they are to make the same known to the said Purchaser within Fourteen days, from the date hereof; otherwise their Claims will be considered null and void.—dated this 14th Day of January 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

Upton Castle,

OF 600 TONS,

Capt. Peter Wildredge,

(Of the Honorable Company's Service)

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will positively Sail on the 20th Instant.

For Particulars Apply to Captain WILDREDGE at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. where Plans of the Cabins may be procured.

Bombay, 16th January 1828.

For Freight or Passage to London,

TO SAIL IN ALL THIS MONTH,

AND WILL TOUCH

AT THE CAPE,

THE FINE NEW COPPERED SHIP

SESOSTRIS A. I.

OF 500 TONS,

William Bourchier,

COMMANDER.

HAS a Poop and superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.—

Apply to Captain BOURCHIER at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO. where plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 16th January 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW BRIG

BRITANNIA.

Of 240 Tons

WM. FERRIS COMMANDER,

WILL sail on the 1st February touching at the Cape of Good Hope. Has very good accommodation for Passengers.

Apply to Captain FERRIS at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 16th January 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO

ENGLAND

THE TEAK BUILT SHIP

DUKE OF BEDFORD,

800 TONS,

John Morris,

COMMANDER.

TO SAIL ON 10TH FEBRUARY.

APPLY to the OWNER, at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 16th January 1828.

For Passage to London

TO SAIL IN THE MIDDLE OF

FEBRUARY.

THE NEW

BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,

Of 611 Tons

ALEXANDER HENNING,

COMMANDER.

WAS to leave England positively on the 1st of September, and may be daily expected here.

This Ship has been newly fitted up in England in the most complete manner for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1828.

For Passage to London

TO SAIL IN ALL FEBRUARY,

THE FINE RIVER BUILT SHIP

TYNE A. I.

OF 500 TONS,

Captain R. B. Cotgrave R. N.

WAS to leave England on the 26th August, and may be daily expected.

The Tyne has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 16th January 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW SHIP

LADY FAVERSHAM.

550 TONS,

Stephenson Ellerby,

COMMANDER

(Formerly of the Royal George.)

IS expected daily, and her Cargo being engaged she will have an early despatch.

This Ship is elegantly fitted up, and carries a regular Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 16th January 1828.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31ST DECEMBER 1827.

No. 449 of 1827—In the General Orders of the 3d April 1811, The Governor in Council had the pleasing duty of expressing his high approbation of the conduct of a detachment of the Marine Battalion serving on Board the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Aurora when captured by the French on the 21st September 1810, in resisting the many persuasive and coercive measures to induce the sepoys of that detachment to swerve from their allegiance to the Hon'ble Company, and to enter the French service. Among the persons enumerated in that order and promoted to the rank of Naique, was D'hownac Muckinnack private, who, having subsequently risen progressively to the rank of Subedar, and entitled himself to the further consideration of Government by exemplary conduct on every grade of his promotion through a variety of arduous services, but particularly whilst in command of a detachment of his Battalion during the whole of the Burmese war, died in the Battalion Hospital at Bombay on the 3d April last.

The ordinary circumstances of the Subedar's death do not entitle his widow to any provision from Government; but in consideration of the peculiar claims of the deceased, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend to his widow the same indulgence as was granted in General Orders bearing date the 6th June 1820 to the widow of Dhondnac Havildar, also one of the detachment on board the Aurora, and directs that Nimbee the widow of the late Subedar D'howdnac Muckinnac, of the Marine Battalion, be accordingly admitted from the date of her husband's death on the pension list, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, on an allowance exceeding by one rupee what would have been given to her under ordinary circumstances if entitled to a pension under the existing Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 2d January, 1828.

No. 1 of 1828—Lieut. G. LeGrand Jacob, of the 2d Grenadier Regt. N. I. is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health for a period of twelve months.

Bombay Castle, 3d January 1828.

No. 2 of 1828.—A Supplement to the General Code of Military Regulations, including all standing orders which have been issued during the years 1824 1825 and 1826, having been compiled and printed under the orders of Government, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that copies be circulated to the different Corps and Departments under Government under the rules laid down in General Order (No. 48) dated 3d February 1825.

The rate at which the Supplement is charged to individuals is fixed at Rs. 5 for each copy.

Bombay Castle, 3d January, 1828.

No. 3 of 1828.—The unexpired period of the furlough to sea granted to Lieutenant G. A. Hughes, of the 15th Regiment N. I. by General Order of the 15th of August last is cancelled from the 21st ultimo, the date of that Officer's return to the Presidency.

No. 4 of 1828.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for the recovery of their health for three years from the dates on which they may severally embark.

Lieut. C. A. Stewart. 16th Regt. N. I.
Surgeon W. Taylor, 18th Do.
Lieut. F. C. Darke, 4th Do.
Capt. W. Thompson, 17th Regt. Madras N. I.
Assist. Surgeon R. Liddell.
Capt. J. Addison, of the Invalid Battalion.

Bombay Castle, 3d January, 1828.

No. 5 of 1828.—An order by the Officer Commanding at Baroda, dated the 4th ultimo, appointing Lieut. J. W. Lewis, of the Artillery, to the temporary charge of the Ordnance Department at that station on the departure of Captain F. D. Watkins, for the Presidency on sick certificate, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 4th January, 1828.

No. 6 of 1828.—Lieut. S. Slight, of the Engineers is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 7 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, as a reward for the long and faithful services of Subedar Major Dond Beg, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, and Subedar Major Abdool Raymun, of the 19th Regiment N. I. those of the former extending to a period of thirty four years and the latter to forty one years, to permit those Officers to receive the Brevet pay of their rank from the date of their removal to the Pension establishment.

Bombay Castle, 4th January, 1828.

No. 8 of 1828.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe for the recovery of their health, for a period of three years from the dates on which they may respectively embark: Lieutenant Col. S. Whitehill, 3d Regt. Lt. Cav. Major G. Noble, 21st Regt. N. I.

Bombay Castle, 5th January, 1828.

No. 9 of 1828.—The following Advertisement is issued from the General Department, is published in General Orders for the information of the Army.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract (para. 10) of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 18th of July last, and to require all officers concerned to send complete returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Funerals from the earliest period practicable, and to continue such returns in future quarterly for transmission to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Public Department. dated the 18th of July 1827.

Pa. 10th, Inconvenience having been experienced from the want of the Registers of sacred offices performed by laymen at the out stations of the several Presidences in India, we desire that you furnish us with complete returns, of Baptisms, Marriages and Funerals performed by Civil and Military Functionaries at those stations where no Chaplain has resided, commencing at as early a period as practicable, and that similar returns be regularly sent to us in future quarterly.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE. 24TH DEC 1827. (Signed) C. NORRIS *Sec. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 7th January, 1828.

No. 10 of 1828.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, a Division Order by Major General Sir L. Smith K. C. B. dated the 27th September last, appointing Assistant Surgeon Forest, of His Majesty's 20th Regiment, to the charge of the field detachment Hospital at Satara, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 7th January, 1828.

No. 11 of 1828.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander In Chief the following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Major G. Tweedy, of the 8th Regiment N. I. to assume the temporary command of the Guicawar Subsidiary Force, on the departure of Lieutenant Colonel S. Whitehill, to the Presidency on sick certificate.

Captain J. Clerk, of the 22d Regiment N. I. to command in the Northern Districts of Guzerat, on the departure of Captain Gillum to join the Guicawar Subsidiary Force.

Lieutenant F. Durack, of the 24th Regiment, to act as Adjutant to the five Native Companie of the Light Battalion while proceeding from the Doab Field Force to rejoin the Poona Division of the Army, and Lieutenant F. Meldrum, of the Queen Royals, to act as Quarter Master to the remaining portion of the Battalion on the departure of Lieutenant Woodburn, from the 11th December 1827.

Lieutenant J. S. Ramsay to act as Quarter Master to the 4th Regiment N. I. during the absence of Lieutenant Thornbury on duty at Vingorla.

Lieutenant S. J. Stevens to act as Adjutant to the 20th Regt. N. I. until the arrival of Lieutenant Prior.

Lieutenant H. G. Teasdale to act as Adjutant to the details of the 25th Regiment N. I. left at Sattara from the 14th December 1827.

Bombay Castle, 8th January, 1828.

No. 12 of 1828—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction an allowance for small repairs to the new pattern one poled Tents for Europeans at the rate of Rupees 2½ per month for each Tent to be draw under the rules laid down in Paras 22, 24 and 25 Page 15 of the Regulations of the Quarter Master General's Department, in respect to the allowance for small repairs to the two poled routie No. 2.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec

POONA RACES.

3RD DAY.—TUESDAY, 8TH JANUARY 1828.

1ST.—THE QUEENS ROYALS' CUP given by the Officers of the Regiment for all horses that have never won—Weight for age—HEATS 1½ MILES AND A DISTANCE—3 Subscribers or no race.

Owners' Names.	*Horses' Names.*	*age*	*Placed.* 1st Heat.	2nd Heat.	3rd Heat.
Capt. Spiller	The Dragon	5	2	1	1
Mr. Charleston	Patrician	5	3	drawn	drawn
Capt. Mansfield	Trooper	5	1	2	2
			m. s.	m. s.	
	The distance		" 19	The distance " 18	
	1st Half mile		" 56½	1st Half mile " 58	
	2nd do.		" 59	2nd do. " 1 " ½	Half miles
	3rd do.		1 3½	3rd do. 1 5	not taken
	Time		3 18	Time 3 21½	Time 3 31

SAME DAY.

2ND.—THE COLT'S PLATE of £ 50 from the Fund, with a Sweep stakes of 3 Gold mohurs each, added for all Colts,—Weight for age—HEATS 1½ MILES.

Owners' Names.	*Horses' Names.*	*age*	*Placed.* 1st Heat.	2nd Heat.	3rd Heat.
Mr. Dick	Eringobragh	4	3	4	distanced
Mr. Dunlop	Neil Gow	3	1	2	2
Mr. Carstairs	Lottery	3	4	3	drawn
Mr. Charleston	Norman	4	2	1	1
			Time 3-9½	3. 13½	3. 16½

Both races were admirably contested.

4TH DAY.—THURSDAY 10TH JANUARY 1828.

1ST.—THE HEAD QUARTERS PLATE of Rs. 1000 for all horses—Weight for age—2½ MILES.

Owners' Names.	*Colour of Horses.*	*Horses' Names.*	*age.*	*Weight.*	*Placed.*	*Time.*
Capt Spiller	G. A. H.	The Dragon	5	8 6	1	1st ½ mile " " 58½
Mr. Boyd	C. A. H	Jack	aged	9 „	4	2nd do. 1 " 3
Mr. Carstairs	B. A. H.	Wildrake	6	8 12	3	3rd do. " " 56
Capt. Mansfield	B. A. H.	Brilliant	aged	9 „	2	4th do. " " 59½
						5th do. 1 " 5½
						Time.....5 " 7 Mins Secs.

Wildrake lost a hundred yards at starting, which his rider JUDICIOUSLY made up in the first half mile. The 3 horses (for old Jack we leave out of the coach) ran prettily for the 2 miles when Wildrake from his former choking fell in the rear—the race was then beautifully contested between Brilliant and the Dragon and only won by half a length. Old Jack managed to show his nose on the right side of the Distance Post.

SAME DAY.

2ND.—THE GIVE AND TAKE OF Rs. 400 from the Fund with 3 Gold

Mohurs each, for all Horses—Weight for inches,—Heats 2 Miles—14 hands to carry 9 stone.

Owners' Names.	Colours.	Horses.	Height.	Weight.	Placed.	Time.
			hands inch.	stone lbs.		mins secs
Capt. Spiller	B. A. H.	Constellation	13 3	8 7	2 3 2	1st Heat 4 13
Mr. Blane	G. A. H.	Steam	13 3	8 6	4 dist.	2nd do. 4 7
Mr. Erskine	G. A. H.	Golightly	14 "	9 "	1 2 3	3rd do. 4 16
Capt. Brough	C. A. H.	Little Tough	13 ½	7 3	3 1 1	

1st Heat.—Golightly won easily, Little Tough won the 2nd and 3rd Heats in a manner which entitles him to a place among the good ones.

5TH DAY.—SATURDAY 12TH JANUARY.

1ST.—THE EAST DEVON CUP, given by the Officers of H. M.'s 20th Regt.—for all horses, to be handicapped by a Committee.—Heats 2 Miles.

Owners', Names.	Horses.	Weight.	Placed.	Time. 1st 1st Heat.	Time 2 Heats.	Time Heat. 3d
		stone lbs.		ms. sds.	ms. sds.	ms. sds.
Mr. Carstair	Wildrake	8 8	1 2 2			
Capt. Spiller	The Dragon	8 8	7 1 1	1st ½ mile 1 1½	1st½mile 1 2	1st½m. 1 5½
Capt. Mansfield	Trooper	8 3	2 3 4	2nd do. 1 ½	2nd do. " 59½	2d do. 1 ½
Mr. Erskine	Golightly	8 5	6 7	3rd do. 1 "	3rd do. 1 "	3d do. 1 1
Mr. Charlestone	Patrician	7 10	4 6 dr.	4th do. 1 2½	4th do. 1 5½	4th do. 1 2½
Mr. Reeves	Mokanna	7 12	5 4			
Capt. Brough	Little Tough	a Feather	3 5 3			
				Time " 4 4½	" 4 7	4 9½

Wildrake, although the Trooper ran hard, won the 1st Heat in hand, the Dragon saving his distance. The 2nd Heat would, to all appearance, have been decided as the 1st in favor of Wildrake who at the turn in was leading (the Dragon feeling both whip and spur) when his rider misapprehending something said to him by his master pulled up.—The Gallant little boy in the 3rd Heat disputed every inch of ground and only lost the race by a length.

This race excited particular interest.

SAME DAY.

2ND.—THE LADIES' AND BACHELORS' PURSE of £50 from the Fund, with Rs. 100 each added for all Horses, carrying 8 St. 7 lbs.—Winner of one race to carry 4 lbs. extra—of 2 or more 7 lbs.—3 Miles.

Owners Names.	Colour of Horses.	Horses Names.	Weight.	Placed.
			st. lbs.	
Mr. Erskine	G. A. H.	Golightly		3
Capt Mansfield	B. A. H.	Brilliant		1
Mr. Richardson	G. A. H.	Shark		2

A race of no interest.

For the Stewards WM. CARSTAIRS,

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

We visited the wreck of the late Ship Shah Byramgore, subsequently to the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Amherst, and we are of opinion, that the information which we can afford relative to the Coral Reef upon which that vessel struck, may be useful to nautical men, and the public at large; since the account published by the Amherst in the Courier of last Saturday, does not detail any essential particulars as to the extent or situation of that danger. The wreck of the Byramgore lies on the Southern side of an extensive Coral Reef, which by Meridian observations and by Chronometer (whose rate was previously determined on quitting Goa) we found to be in Lat 11° 58' Nd and Long. 72° 00 E.—The reef extends in a N. N. W. and S. S. Easterly direction for the distance of 10 or 12 miles; and in an Easterly direction (as far as we could discern) about 6 or 7 miles. At high water the extent of the reef uncovered may be about a mile, and it rises very little above the surface.

On quitting the reef on the 25th Dec. we stood to the Northward for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of the Cherbaniani Bank, described in Horsburgh's Directory, which we made at 10 A. M. the following morning.

It consists of coral rocks, elevated in some parts perhaps 20 or 30 feet, and apparently extending between 5 and 6 miles.—The description given by Horsburgh may be assumed as nearly correct.

Our reckoning, and which we think may be relied on, places the Southern extreme in Lat 12° 22' No, and by sights taken when the highest part bore North, in Longd. 72° 14 E.

A deficiency of water on board straitened us for time, and prevented us from more closely examining it.

From this discovery we infer that the passage between the Cherbaniani Bank and the Byramgore reef, is between 6 and 7 leagues broad, and may be adopted, in our opinion, with little or no risk.

We are

Sir

Your obedient Servants,
JOHN MORRIS.
WM. LINGARD.

Bombay 14th January 1828.

OLD ENGLISH CLASSICS.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF HOOKER.

Richard Hooker the great apologist of his Church—the learned and venerable man, who, born of a lowly origin—attracted the admiration of Princes*—bequeathed unto his countrymen, a work of high majestic reasoning, which has ennobled the language in which it is written—was destined by his parents for the occupation of a tradesman.

From this untoward fate he was preserved by the affection and sagacity of his Schoolmaster. "His remarkable modesty" (says the artless and inimitable biographer Walton) "and a sweet serene quietness of nature, "and with them a quick apprehension of "many perplexed parts of learning, imposed then upon him as a scholar, made his "master and others to believe him to have "an inward blessed divine light, and therefore to consider him a little wonder."

The patronage of Bishop Jewel was procured for him, and in the fourteenth year of his age, he was sent to Oxford. Of the partiality entertained by the good Bishop towards his young protege, Walton gives the following amusing account. "On one occasion of parting with him, the Bishop gave "him good counsel and his benediction; "but forgot to give him money; which when "the Bishop had considered; he sent a servant in all haste, to call Richard back to "him; and at Richards return, the Bishop said to him; Richard, I sent for you back "to lend you a horse, which hath carried "me many a mile, and I thank God with "much ease; and presently he delivered into his hand a walkingstaff, with which he professed to have travelled thro' many "parts of Germany. And he said Richard "I do not give, but lend you my horse: be "sure you be honest, and bring my horse back to me at your return this way to "Oxford. And I do now give you ten "groats to bear your charges to Exeter; "and here is ten groats more which I charge "you to deliver to your mother, and tell her "I send her a Bishop's benediction with it, "and beg the continuance of her prayers "for me. And if you bring my horse back "to me, I will give you ten groats more to "carry you on foot to the College, and so "God bless you, good Richard."

At Oxford he "continued his studies in all quietness" until the period arrived for his entering into Sacred Orders—and not long after, in obedience to the College Statutes, he was to preach at St. Paul's Cross London.

"In order to which Sermon, to London he "came, and immediately to the Shunamite's "house: which is a house so called for that "besides the stipend paid to the preacher, "there is provision made also for his lodging "and diet two days before, and one day "after his Sermon—This house was then "kept by John Churchman, sometime a "draper of good note in Watling Street: "upon whom after many years of plenty, "poverty had at last come like an armed "man, and brought him into a necessitous "condition. To this house Mr. Hooker "came, so wet, so weary, and weather "beaten that he was never known to express "more passion, than against a friend who "had dissuaded him from footing it to London—At this time such a faintness and "fear possessed him, that he would not be "persuaded to two days quietness, or any other "means could be used to make him able "to preach his Sunday's Sermon—but a "warm bed and rest, and drink proper for "a cold, given to him by Mrs. Churchman, "enabled him to perform the office of the "day."

Hooker's first Sermon affords a curious instance of the Style of abstruse and polemical Divinity in which our forefathers delighted. It's subject was—"That in God "there were two wills; an antecedent and "a consequent will: His first will that all "mankind should be saved; but his second "will that those only should be saved who "lived answerably to that degree of grace "which he has afforded them." His advocacy of this doctrine gave great offence to the Calvinists of the time—and was the commencement of those controversies in which our author, against the bent of his nature found himself of necessity engaged—controversies however which led to the composition of Ecclesiastical Polity.

"But the justifying of this doctrine" (continues his Biographer) "did not prove of "so bad consequence as the kindness of "Mrs. Churchman curing him of his cold; "for that was so gratefully apprehended "by Mr. Hooker, that he thought himself "bound in conscience to believe all of which "she persuaded him—that he was a man "of a tender constitution—and that it was "best for him to have a wife that might prove "a nurse to him.—And he, like a true Nathaniel, who feared no guile because he "meant none, did give her such power as "Eleazar was trusted with when he was sent "to choose a wife for Isaac. Now the "wife provided for him was her daughter "Joan, whose conditions were too like that "wife's, which is by Solomon compared to "a dripping house. So that he had no "season to rejoice in the wife of his youth; "but rather to say with the Holy Prophet, "woe is me that I am constrained to have "my habitation in the tents of Kedar."

Ill consequences speedily ensued from this unlucky marriage to the domestic tranquillity of the meek Hooker. His two favourite pupils, returning from their travels, visited their tutor at his parsonage. "They found him with a book in his hand" (it was the Odes of Horace) "tending his small allotment of sheep in a common field, which "he told them he was forced to do, for that "his servant was gone home to assist his "wife in some household business. When "his servant returned and released him, his "Pupils attended him into his house; where "their best entertainment was quiet company, which was presently denied them, "for Richard was called to rock the cradle—"and they staid but next morning which "was time enough to discover and pity their "tutor's condition."

Hooker did not remain long at this obscure vicarage. He was appointed by the Archbishop to the mastership of the Temple in London—a post of great responsibility in those days—where he had to sustain a long warfare with all the eager sectarian spirits of the age. It was in the course of this contest that he conceived the design of writing his elaborate defence of the Ecclesiastical establishment of England.

Unable however to endure the bitterness of religious controversy, he besought the Archbishop to remove him to some quiet country place, where he "might see God's "blessing spring out of his mother Earth, "and eat his own bread in peace and privacy." His request was complied with, and finally Queen Elizabeth herself "presented her Richard Hooker, whom she loved "well, to the good living of Borne, in which "he continued till his *death without any* "*addition* of dignity or profit."

This holy man, "whose mildness and humility were such, that his poor parish clerk "and he did never talk but with both their "hats on or both off at same time," was not safe from calumny. His enemies contrived an accusation against him, by which he was greatly afflicted, until its falsehood was proved and his accusers brought to confess that they had wronged him. "Upon which the "good man replied to his pupils who brought "him the intelligence. The Lord forgive "them. And the Lord bless you for this "comfortable news! Now I have a just occasion to say with Solomon: Friends are "born for the days of adversity: and such you "have proved to me. And to my God I say "as did the mother of St. John the Baptist: "Thus hath the Lord dealt with one in the "day wherein he looked upon me, to take "away my reproach among men. And O! "said he, with what quietness did I enjoy "my soul after I was free from the fears of "my slander! and how much more *after a* "*conflict and victory over* my desires of "revenge."

The rage of his enemies was not appeased by his death. They took an opportunity to break into his study, and tore and burnt all the papers they could find—So that the three last books of his great work have come down to us in an imperfect and mutilated condition.

(To be Continued.)

* NOTE—"At the first coming of King James "the First into his kingdom, he inquired of the "Archbishop Whitgift, or his friend Mr "Hooker, (that writ the books of Church Polity "which the latter was that he died a year "before Queen Elizabeth."

The unfortunate Charles in those arguments held with his rebellious subjects; which by their own confession tended more than any thing to do honor to the monarch—appealed often to the authority of Hooker.

When the books of Hooker were shown to the Pope, he pronounced this Judgment upon them—"There is no learning which this man "hath not searched into, nothing too hard for "for his understanding: this man indeed deserves the name of an author: His books will "get reverence by age; for there is in them "such seeds of eternity, that they shall last till "the last fire shall consume all things."

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 3 per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106 B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Sas
Madras, at 30 days sight, at par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.
Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 105½ do. per 0 | 0 do
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106 1 50 B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.
Spanish Dollars 100 per 218 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 212 Ditto

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106½ Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being the intrinsic value.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JANUARY 1828.

We beg to call the attention of our nautical friends to the letter in our present number, relative to the situation of the Byramgore reef, and the Cherbaniani Bank—The former is a danger hitherto unknown, and of an alarming extent—the latter is laid down by Capt. Chalmers, in Lat. 12° 22, N. Long. 72° 10 E. which we apprehend may be taken as nearly correct.—Our correspondents make the Southern extreme of the Cherbaniani Bank in Lat. 12° 22 N. and Long. 72° 14 E. and from the well known accuracy of their Chronometer (of which we are assured) we are inclined to think they cannot be far out.

It is stated in Horsburgh's Directory that the Ship Richmond struck, in 1736, in Lat. 12° 21 N. which sets at rest the existence of a danger in that parallel.

The trifling difference of Longitude may be naturally accounted for on the well known progressive growth of Coral, which experience has proved takes a Meridional direction.

It is to be lamented that the dangers in the vicinity of this Archipelago have not hitherto been surveyed—for it frequently happens that Ships in performing the Southern passage to Bombay, late in the season, lose the S. E. Trade when near the Equator, and experience scant and variable winds, which retard their progress to the Northward; while it often occurs that the winds would permit their adoption of a passage between the Islands, were the existence and limits of the dangers ascertained, which would expedite considerably their voyage to Bombay;—whereas the only safe channels now known are those of the eight and nine degree channels.—From the circumstance of a clear passage being found between the Charbaniana Bank and the Byramgore reef, we may infer, that passages equally safe, may exist among the numerous Islands, for it is known that though coral reefs extend from many of them, their extent is but partial.

We trust that ere long these Islands will be fully surveyed, and their dangers accurately defined.

A gloom has come over the land—The people look sad and disconsolate—Gaiety beams not on the countenance—Pleasure has fled from among us.—Where are those who were wont to delight us?—Where are the votaries of Thespis?—Is the Goddess deserted and the stage abandoned?—Are plays and play actors all damned together? Is this the Winter of our discontent, or this the Winter which is to pass away without a Theatrical performance?—the Races are approaching—The people are gathering—but the Amateurs are slumbering.

We have no wish nor inclination to notice the Courier further than we have already done; but when the Editor follows up an article of our's by another on the same subject, having a tendency to contradict that which we advance, it is indispensable that we should notice it—On the present occasion we allude to the correspondence relative to Mr. Erskine's case.—The Editor of the Courier says that the Government did not interdict the publication of letters from Vindex—We could have wished that he had carefully perused the letters received by his predecessor

(Continued in the Appendix.)

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16TH 1828.

England.

THE OLIGARCHICAL OPPOSITION.

(From the Edinburgh Review).

We are convinced, that the cause of the present Ministers is the cause of liberty, the cause of toleration, the cause of political science,—the cause of the people, who are entitled to expect from their wisdom and liberality many judicious reforms,—the cause, of the aristocracy, who, unless those reforms be adopted, must inevitably be the victims of a violent and desolating revolution. We are convinced, that the government of the country was never intrusted to men who more thoroughly understood its interests, or were more sincerely disposed to promote it—to men who, in forming their arrangements thought so much of what they could *do*, and so little of what they could *get*. On the other side we see a party which, for ignorance, intemperance, and inconsistency, has no parallel in our annals,—which, as an Opposition, we really think, is a scandal to the nation, and, as a Ministry, would speedily be its ruin. Under these circumstances, we think it our duty to give our best support to those with whose power are inseparably bound up, all the dearest interests of the community,—the freedom of worship, of discussion, and of trade,—our honour abroad, our tranquillity at home.

In undertaking the defence of the Ministers, we feel ourselves embarrassed by one difficulty: we are unable to comprehend distinctly of what they are accused. A statement of facts may be contradicted; but the gentlemen of the Opposition do not deal in statements. Reasonings may be refuted; but the gentleman of the Opposition do not reason. There is something impassive and elastic about their dulness, on which all the weapons of controversy are thrown away. It makes no resistance, and receives no impression. To argue with it, is like stabbing the water, or cudgelling a woolpack. Buonaparte is said to have remarked, that the English soldiers at Waterloo did not know when they were beaten. The Duke of Wellington, equally fortunate in politics and in war, has the rare felicity of being supported a second time, by a force of this description,—men whose desperate hardihood in argument sets all assailants at defiance,—who fight on, though borne down on every side by overwhelming proofs, rush enthusiastically into the mouth of an absurdity, or stake themselves with cool intrepidity on the horn of a dilemma. We doubt whether this unconquerable pertinacity be quite as honourable in debate as in battle; but we are sure, that it is a very difficult task for persons trained in the old school of logical tactics to contend with antagonists who possess such a quality.

The species of argument in which the members of the Opposition appear chiefly to excel, is that of which the Marquis, in the *Critique de l' Ecole des Femmes*, showed himself so great a master:—"Tarte à la crême—morbleu, "tarte à la crême!" "Hé bien, que veux "tue dire, tarte à la crême?" "Parbleu tarte "à la crême chevalier!" "Mais encore?" "Tarte à la crême!" "Di-nous un peu tes "raisons." "Tarte à la crême!" Mais il faut "expléquer ta pansee, ce me semble." "Tarte à la crême, Madame." "Que trouvez-"vous là à redire?" "Moi, rien;—tarte a la "crême!" With equal taste and judgment, the writers and speakers of the Opposition "repeat their favourite phrases,—deserted "principles," "unnatural coalition," "base love "of office." They have not, we must allow, been unfortunate in their choice of a topic. The English are but too much accustomed to consider every public virtue as comprised in consistency; and the name of coalition has to many ears a startling and ominous sound. Of all the charges brought against the Ministry, this alone, as far as we can discover, has any meaning; and even to this we can allow no force.

To condemn coalitions in the abtract, is manifestly absurd; Since in a popular government, no good can be done without concert, and no concert can be obtained without compromise. Those who will not stoop to compliances, which the condition of human nature renders necessary, are fitter to be hermits than to be statesmen. Their virtues, like gold which is too refined to be coined, must be alloyed before it can be of any use in the commerce of society. But most peculiarly inconsistent and unreasonable is the conduct of those who, while they profess strong Party-feelings, yet entertain a superstitious aversion to Coalitions. Every argument which can be urged against coalitions, as such, is also an argument against party connexions. Every argument by which party connexions can be defended, is a defence of coalitions. What coalitions are to parties, parties are to individuals. The members of a party, in order to promote some great common object, consent to wave all subordinate considerations;—That they may co-operate with more effect where they agree, they contrive, by reciprocal concessions to preserve the semblance of unanimity, even where they differ. Men are not thought unprincipled for acting thus; because it is evident that without such mutual sacrifices of individual opinions, no government can be formed, nor any important measures carried, in a world of which the inhabitants resemble each other so little, and depend on each other so much,—in which there are as many varieties of mind as of countenance, yet in which great effects can be produced only by combined exertions. We must extend the same indulgence to a coalition between parties. If they agree on every important practical question, if they differ only about objects which are either insignificant or unattainable, no party man can, on his own principles, blame them for uniting. These doctrines, like all other doctrines, may be pushed to extremes by the injudicious, or employed by the designing as a pretext for profligacy. But that they are not in themselves unreasonable or pernicious, the whole history of our country proves.

The Revolution itself was the fruit of a coalition between parties, which had attacked each other with a fury unknown in later times. In the preceding generation their hostility had covered England with blood and mourning. They had subsequently exchanged the sword for the axe; But their enmity was not the less deadly because it was disguised by the forms of justice. By popular clamour, by infamous testimony, by perverted law, they had shed innocent and noble blood like water. Yet all their animosities were forgotten in the sense of their common danger. Whigs and Tories signed the same associations. Bishops and field-preachers thundered out the same exhortations. The doctors of Oxford and the gold smiths of London sent in their plate with equal zeal. The administration which, in the reign of Queen Anne, defended Holland, rescued Germany, conquered Flanders, dismembered the monarchy of Spain, shook the throne of France, vindicated the independence of Europe, and established the empire of the sea, was formed by a junction between men who had many political contests and many personal injuries to forget. Somers had been a member of the ministry which had sent Marlborough to the Tower. Marlborough had assisted in harassing Somers by a vexatious impeachment. But would these great men have acted wisely or honourably if, on such grounds, they had refused to serve their country in concert? The Cabinet which conducted the seven years' war with such distinguished ability and success, was composed of members who had a short time before been leaders of opposite parties. The Union between Fox and North is, we own, condemned by that argument which it will never be possible to answer in a manner satisfactory to the great body of mankind,—the argument from the event. But we should feel some surprise at the dislike which some zealous Pittites affect to entertain for coalitions, did we not know that a Pittite means, in the phraseology of the present day, a person who differs from Mr. Pitt on every subject of importance. There are, indeed, two Pitts, the real and the imaginary,—the Pitt of history, a Parliamentary reformer, an enemy of the Test and Corporation Acts, an advocate of Catholic Emancipation and of free trade,—and the canonized Pitt of the legend,—as unlike to the namesake as Virgil the magician to Virgil the poet, or St. James the slayer of Moors, to St. James the fisherman. What have been the opinions of that unreal being whose birthday is celebrated by libations to Protestant Ascendancy, on the subject of coalitions, we leave it to his veracious hagiographers, Lord Eldon and Lord Westmoreland, to determine. The sentiments of the real Mr. Pitt may be easily ascertained from his conduct. At the time of the revolutionary war he admitted to participation in his power those who had formerly been his most determined enemies. In 1804 he connected himself with Mr. Fox, and, on his return to office, attempted to procure a high situation in the government for his new ally. One more instance we will mention, which has little weight with us, but which ought to have much weight with our opponents. They talk of Mr. Pitt;—but the real object of their adoration is unquestionably the late Mr. Percival, a gentleman whose acknowledged private virtues, were but a poor compensation to his country for the narrowness and feebleness of his policy. In 1809 that Minister offered to serve, not only *with* Lord Grenville and Lord Grey, but even *under* them. No approximation of feeling between the members of the government and their opponents had then taken place; there had not even been the slightest remission of hostilities. On no question of foreign or domestic policy were the two parties agreed. Yet under such circumstances was this proposition made. It was, as might have been anticipated, rejected by the Whigs and derided by the country. But the recollection of it ought certainly to prevent those who concurred in it, and their devoted followers, from talking of the baseness aud selfishness of coalitions.

These general reasonings, it may be said, are superfluous. It is not to coalitions in the abstract, but to the present coalition in particular, that objection is made. We answer, that an attack on the present coalition can only be maintained by succeeding in the most signal way in an attack on coalitions in the abstract. For never has the world seen, and never is it likely to see, a junction between parties agreeing on so many points, and differing on so few. The Whigs and the supporters of Mr. Canning were united in principle. They were separated only by names, by badges and by recollections. Opposition, on such grounds as these would have been disgraceful to English statesmen. It would have been as unreasonable and as profligate as the disputes of the blue and green factions in the Hippodrome of Constantinople. One man admires Mr. Pitt, and another Mr. Fox. Are they therefore never to act together? Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox were themselves willing to coalesce while they were alive, and it would therefore be strange, if, after they have been lying for twenty years in Westminster Abbey, their names should keep parties asunder. One man approves of the revolutionary war. Another thinks it unjust and impolitic. But the war is over. It is now merely a matter of historical controversy. And the statesman who should require his colleagues to adopt his confession of faith respecting it, would act as madly as Don Quixote when he went to blows with Cardenio about the chastity of Queen Madasima. On these points, and on many such points as these, our new Ministers, no doubt, hold different opinions. They may also, for aught we know, hold different opinions about the title of Perkin Warebeck, and the genuineness of the Εικων Βασιλικη. But we shall hardly, on such grounds as these, pronounce their union a sacrifice of principle to place.

It is, in short, of very little importance whether the parties which have lately united entertain the same sentiments respecting things which have been done and cannot be undone. It is of as little importance whether they have adopted the same speculative notions on questions which could not at present be brought forward with the slightest chance of success, and which, in all probability, they will never be required to discuss. The real questions are these: Do they differ as to the policy which present circumstances require? Or is any great cause, which they have heretofore espoused, placed in a more unfavourable situation by their junction?

That this is the case, no person has even attempted to prove. Bold assertions have indeed been made by a class of writers, who seem to think that their readers are as completely destitute of memory as they themselves are of shame. For the last two years they have been abusing Mr. Canning for adopting the principles of the Whigs; and they now exclaim that, in joining Mr. Canning, the Whigs have abandoned all their principles! "The Whigs," said one of their writers, but a few months ago, "are exercising more "real power by means of the present Ministers than if they were themselves in office." "The Ministers," said another, "are no longer Tories. What they call conciliation is "mere "Whiggism." A third observed that the jest of Mr. Canning about Dennis and his thunder had lost all its point, and that it was a lamentable truth, that all the late measures of the government seemed to have been dictated by the Whigs. Yet these very authors have now the effrontery to assert that the Whigs could not possibly support Mr. Canning without renouncing every opinion which they had formerly professed.

We confidently affirm, on the other hand, that no principle whatever, has been sacrificed. With respect to our foreign relations and our commercial policy, the two parties have for years been perfectly agreed. On the Catholic question the views of the Whigs are the same with those of a great majority of their new colleagues. It is true that, in an illustrious assembly, which was formerly suspected of great dulness and great decorum, and which has of late effectually redeemed itself from one half of the reproach, the conduct of the Whigs towards the Catholics has been represented in a very unfavourable light. The arguments employed against them belong, we suppose, to a kind of logic which the privileged orders alone are qualified to use, and which, with their other constitutional distinctions, we earnestly pray they may long keep to themselves. An ingenious member of this assembly is said to have observed, that the Protestant alarmists were bound to oppose the new Ministers as friends to the Catholic cause, and that the Catholics ought to oppose them as traitors to the same cause. He reminded the former of the infinite danger of trusting power to a Cabinet composed principally of persons favourable to emancipation; and at the same time, pointed the indignation of the latter against the perfidy of the pretended friends who had not stipulated that emancipation should be made a ministerial measure! We cannot sufficiently admire the exquisite dexterity of an assailant, who, in the same breath, blames the same people for doing, and for *not* doing the same thing. To ordinary plebeian understandings we should think it undeniable that the Catholic question must be now—either in the same situation in which it was before the late change; or it must have lost; or it must have gained. If it have gained, the Whigs are justified; if it have lost, the enemies of the claims ought zealously to support the new government; if it be exactly where it was before, no person who acted with Lord Liverpool can, on this ground, consistently oppose Mr. Canning.

In this view, indeed, the cause of the Whigs is the cause of the ministers who have seceded from the Cabinet. Both parties have put in the same plea: and both must be acquitted or condemned together. If it be allowed that the elevation of Mr. Canning was not an event favourable to the Catholic cause, the Whigs will certainly stand convicted of inconsistency. But at the same time, the only argument by which the ex-Ministers have attempted to vindicate their secession, must fall to the ground, and it will be difficult to consider that proceeding in any other light than as a factious expedient to which they have resorted, in order to embarrass a colleague whom they envied. If, on the other hand, the effect of the late change were such, that it became the duty of those who objected to Catholic Emancipation, to decline all connexion with the Ministry, it must surely have become, at the same time, the duty of the friends of Emancipation to support the Ministry. Those who take the one ground, when their object is to vindicate the seceders, and the other, when their object is to blacken the Whigs; who, in the same speech, do not scruple to represent the Catholic cause as triumphant and as hopeless, may, we fear, draw down some ridicule on themselves, but will hardly convince the country. But why did not the Whigs stipulate that some proposition for the relief of the Catholics should be immediately brought forward, and supported by the whole influence of the Administration? We answer, simply because they could not obtain such conditions, and because, by insisting upon them, they would have irreparably injured those whom they meant to serve, and have thrown the government into the hands of men who would have employed all its power and patronage to support a system which, we do not scruple to say is the shame of England, and the curse of Ireland. By the course which they have taken, they have insured to the sister-kingdom every alleviation which its calamities can receive from the lenient administration of an oppressive system. Under their Government, it will at least be no man's interest to espouse the side of bigotry. Truth will have a fair chance against prejudice. And whenever the dislike with which the majority of the English people regard the Catholic claims shall have been overcome by discussion, no other obstacle remains to be surmounted.

The friends of the Catholics have, indeed, too long kept out of sight the real difficulty which impedes the progress of all measures for their relief. There has been a nervous reluctance—perhaps a natural unwillingness, to approach this subject. Yet it is of the utmost importance that it should be at last fully understood. The difficulty, we believe, is neither with the King nor with the Cabinet,—neither with the Commons nor with the Lords It is with the People of England; and not with the corrupt, not with the servile, not with the rude and uneducated, not with the dissolute and turbulent, but with the great body of the middling orders;—of those who live in comfort, and have received some instruction. Of the higher classes, the decided majority is, beyond all dispute, with the Catholics. The lower classes care nothing at all about the question. It is among those whose influence is generally exerted

for the most salutary purposes,—among those from whom liberal statesman have, in general, received the strongest support,—among those who feel the deepest detestation of oppression and corruption, that erroneous opinions on this subject are most frequent. A faction with which they have no other feeling in common, has, on this question, repeatedly made them its tools. and has diverted their attention more than once from its own folly and profligacy, by raising the cry of No Popery. They have espoused their opinion, not from want of honesty, not from want of sense, but simply from want of information and reflection. They think as the most enlightened men in England thought seventy or eighty years ago. Pulteney and Pelham would no more have given political power to Papists than to ourang-outangs. A proposition for mitigating the severity of the penal laws would, in their time, have been received with suspicion. The full discussion which the subject has since undergone, has produced a great change. Among intelligent men in that rank of life from which our ministers and the members of our legislature are selected, the feeling in favour of concession is strong and general. But, unfortunately, sufficient attention has not been paid to a lower, but most influential and respectable class. The friends of the Catholic claims, content with numbering in their ranks all the most distinguished statesmen of two generations, proud of lists of minorities and majorities adorned by every name which commands the respect of the country, have not sufficiently exerted themselves to combat popular prejudices. Pamphlets against Emancipation are circulated, and no answers appear. Sermons are preached against it, and no pains are taken to obliterate the impression. The rector carries a petition round to every shop-keeper, and every farmer in his parish talks of Smithfield and the Inquisition, Bishop Bonner and Judge Jeffries. No person takes the trouble to canvass on the other side. At an election, the candidate who is favourable to the Catholic claims, is almost always content to stand on the defensive. He shrinks from the odium of a bold avowal. While his antagonist asserts and reviles, he palliates, evades, and distinguishes. He is unwilling to give a pledge: he has not made up his mind: he hopes that adequate securities for the Church may be obtained; he will wait to see how the Catholic State of South America behave themselves! And thus, as fast as he can, he gets away from the obnoxious subject, to retrenchment, reform, or negro slavery. If such a man succeeds, his vote does not benefit the Catholics half so much as his shuffling injures them. How can the people understand the question, when those whose business it is to enlighten them, will not state it to them plainly? Is it strange that they should dislike a cause of which almost all its advocates seem to be ashamed? If, at the late election, all our public men who are favourable to Emancipation had dared to speak out, had introduced the subject of their own accord, and discussed it day after day, they might have lost a few votes; they might have been compelled to face a few dead cats; but they would have put down the prejudice effectually. Five or six friends of the claims might have been unseated, but the claims would have been carried.

The popular aversion to them is an honest aversion; according to the measure of knowledge which the people possess, it is a just aversion. It has been reasoned down wherever the experiment has been fearlessly tried. It may be reasoned down every where. The war should be carried on in every quarter. No misrepresentation should be suffered to pass unrefuted. When a silly letter from Philo-Melancthon, or Anti-Doyle, about the Coronation Oath, or divided allegiance, makes its appearance in the corner of a provincial newspaper, it will not do merely to say, "What stuff!" We must remember that such statements constantly reiterated, and seldom answered, will assuredly be believed. Plain, spirited, moderate treatises on the subject, should find their way into every cottage;—not such ridiculous nonsense as that for which the Catholics formerly contracted with the fiercest and basest libeller of the age, the apostate politician, the fraudulent debtor, the ungrateful friend, whom England has twice spewed out to America; whom America, though far from squeamish, has twice vomited back to England. They will not, they may be assured, serve their cause by pouring forth unmeasured abuse on men whose memory is justly dear to the hearts of a great people;—men mighty even in their weakness, and wise even in their fanaticism;—the goodly fellowship of our reformers,—the noble army of our martyrs. Their scandal about Queen Elizabeth, and their wood-cuts of the devil whispering in the ear of John Fox, will produce nothing but disgust. They must conduct the controversy with good sense and good temper, and there cannot be the slightest doubt of the issue. But of this they may be fully assured, that, while the general feeling of the Nation remains unchanged, a Ministry which should stake its existence on the success of their claims, would ruin itself, without benefiting them.

The conduct of the Catholics, on the present occasion, deserves the highest praise. They have shown that experience has at last taught them to know their enemies from their friends. Indeed there are few scenes in this tragi-comic world of ours, more amusing than that which the leaders of the Opposition are now performing. The very men who have so long obstructed Emancipation,—who have stirred up the public feeling in England against Emancipation,—who, in fine, have just resigned their offices, because a supporter of Emancipation was placed at the head of the government,—are now weeping over the disappointed hopes of the poor Papists, and execrating the perfidious Whigs who have taken office without stipulating for their relief! The Catholics are, in the mean time, in the highest spirits, congratulating themselves on the success of their old friends, and laughing at the condoling visages of their new champions.

Something not very dissimilar is taking place with respect to Parliamentary Reform. The reformers are delighted with the new Ministry. Their opponents are trying to convince them that they ought to be dissatisfied with it. The Whigs, we suppose, ought to have insisted that Reform should be made a Ministerial measure. We will not at present inquire whether they have, as a body, ever declared any decided opinion on the subject. A much shorter answer will suffice. Be Reform good or bad, it is at present evidently unattainable. No man can, by coming into office, or by going out of office, either effect it or prevent it. As we are arguing with people who are more influenced by one name than by ten reasons we will remind them of the conduct pursued by Mr. Pitt with regard to this question. At the very time when he publicly pledged himself to use his whole power, "*as a man and as a minister, honestly and boldly*" to carry a proposition of Parliamentary Reform, he was sitting in the same Cabinet with persons decidedly hostile to every measure of the kind. At the present juncture, we own that we should think it as absurd in any man to decline office for the sake of this subject, as it would have been in Sir Thomas More to refuse the Great Seal, because he could not introduce all the institutions of Utopia into England. The world would be in a wretched state indeed, if no person were to accept of power, under a form of government which he thinks susceptible of improvement. The effect of such scrupulosity would be, that the best and wisest men would always be out of place; that all authority would be committed to those who might be too stupid or too selfish to see abuses in any system by which they could profit, and who, by their follies and vices, would aggravate all the evils springing from defective institutions.

But were we to admit the truth of every charge which personal enemies or professional slanderers have brought against the present ministers of the Crown, were we to admit that they had abandoned their principles, that they had betrayed the Catholics and the Reformers, it would still remain to be considered, whether we might not change for the worse. We trust in God that there is no danger. We think that this country never will, never can, be subjected to the rule of a party so weak, so violent, so ostentatiously selfish, as that which is now in Opposition. Has the Cabinet been formed by a coalition? How, let us ask, has the Opposition been formed? Is it not composed of men who have, all their lives, been thwarting and abusing each other, Jacobins, Whigs, Tories, friends of Catholic Emancipation, enemies of Catholic Emancipation,—men united only by their common love of high rents, by their common envy of superior abilities, by their common wish to depress the people and to dictate to the throne? Did Lord Lansdowne at any time differ so widely from Mr. Canning as Lord Redesdale from Lord Lauderdale—sometime needlemaker, and candidate for the shrievalty of London? Are the Ministers charged with deserting their opinions? and can we find no instances of miraculous conversion on the left of the woolsack? What was the influence which transformed the *Friend of the people* into an aristocrat, "resolved to stand or fall with his order?" Whence was the sudden illumination which at once disclosed to all the discarded Ministers the imperfections of the Corn Bill? Let us suppose that the Whigs had, as a party, brought forward some great measure before the late changes, that they had carried it through the Commons, that they had sent it up, with the fairest prospect of success, to the Lords, and that they had then, in order to gratify Mr. Canning, consented, in the face of all their previous declarations, to defeat it, what a tempest of execration and derision would have burst upon them! Yet the conduct of the Ex-Ministers, according to the best lights we can obtain upon it, was even more culpable than this. Not content with doing a bad thing, they did it in the worst way. The bill which had been prepared by the leader for whom they professed boundless veneration, which had been brought in under their own sanction, which, as they positively declared, had received their fullest consideration, which one of themselves had undertaken to conduct through the House of Lords, that very bill they contrived to defeat:—and, in the act of defeating it, they attempted to lay upon the colleagues whom they deserted, the burthen of public resentment which they alone had incurred. We would speak with indulgence of men who had done their country noble service before—and of many of whom, individually, it must be impossible to think otherwise than with respect. But the scene lately passed in the great assembly has afflicted and disgusted the country at large; and it is not the least of its evil consequences, that it has lessened in the public estimation, not only a body which ought always to be looked up to with respect, but many individuals of whose motives we cannot bring ourselves to judge unfavorably, and from whose high qualities we trust the country may yet receive both benefit and honor. Mr. Peel fortunately did not expose himself quite as effectually as his associates; though we regret that the tone he adopted was so undecided and equivocal. It was not for him to pronounce any judgment on the wisdom of their conduct. He was fully convinced of the purity of their motives. And finally it was the eighteenth of June!—a day on which, it seems, the Duke of Wellington is privileged to commit all sorts of mischief with impunity to the end of his life. The Duke of Wellington, however, though the part which he took was unfortunately prominent, seems to have been comparatively innocent. He might not, while in office, have paid much attention to the measure in its original form. He might not have understood the real nature of his own unlucky amendment. But what were the motives of Earl Bathurst? Or where were they when he undertook the care of the bill in its former shape? Nothing had been changed since, excepting his own situation. And it would be the very madness of charity to believe, that, if he had still been a colleague of Lord Liverpool, or had been able to come to terms with Mr. Canning, he would have pursued such a line of conduct. Culpably as all his coadjutors have acted in this transaction, his share of it is the most indefensible.

And it is for these men,—for men who, before they have been two months out of office, have retracted the declarations which they made on a most important subject just before they quitted office,—that we are to discard the present ministers, as inconsistent and unprincipled! And these men are the idols of those who entertain so virtuous a loathing of unnatural coalitions, and base compromises. These men think themselves entitled to boast of the purity of their public virtues, and to repel, with indignant amazement, any imputation of interested or factious motives.

We dwell long on this event; because it is one which enables the country to estimate correctly the practical principles of those who, if the present ministers should fall, would assuredly take their places. To call their conduct merely factious, is to deal with it far too mildly. It has been factious at the expense of consistency, and of all concern for the wishes and interests of the people. Was there no other mode of embarrassing the government? Could no other opportunity be found or made for a division? Was there no other pledge which could be violated, if not with less awkwardness to themselves, at least with less injury to the state? Was it necessary that they should make a handle of a question on which the passions of the people were roused to the highest point, and on which its daily bread might depend, that they should condemn the country to another year of agitation, and expose it to dangers, which, only a few months before, they had themselves thought it necessary to avert, by advising an extraordinary exercise of the prerogative? There is one explanation, and only one. They were out, and they longed to be in. Decency, consistency, the prosperity and peace of the country, were as dust in the balance. They knew this question had divided men who were generally united, and united others who were usually opposed; and though they themselves had already taken their part with their colleagues in office and the more intelligent part of their habitual opponents, they did not scruple, for the sake of embarrassing those they had deserted, to purchase the appearance of a numerous following, by opposing a measure which they had themselves concocted, and pledged themselves to support. From the expedients to which they have resorted in Opposition, we may judge of what we have to expect if they should ever return to office.

They will return too, it must be remembered, not, as before, the colleagues of men by whose superior talents they were overawed, and to whose beneficial measures they were often compelled to yield a reluctant consent. The late change has separated the greater part of them from all such associates for ever; it has divided the light from the darkness; it has set all the wisdom, all the liberality, all the public spirit on one side; the imbecility, the bigotry, and the rashness on the other. If they rule again, they will rule alone.

They will return to situations which they will owe neither to their talents nor to their virtues, neither to the choice of their King nor to the love of their country; but solely to the support of an Oligarchical Faction, with every quality which ensures to its possessors the hatred of a nation,—a faction arbitrary, bigoted, and insolent,—a faction which makes a parade of its contempt for the dearest interests of mankind, which loves to make the people feel of how little weight, in its deliberations, is the consideration of their happiness.

On this party, and on this alone, must such ministers, returning from such a secession, rely to uphold them against the public opinion, against the wishes of a King who has wisely and nobly performed his duty to the state, against the most beloved and respected portion of the aristocracy, against a formidable union of all the great statesmen and orators of the age. It was believed by those of whose wisdom Lord Eldon and the Duke of Newcastle think with reverence, that, in the bond between a sorcerer and his familiar demon, there was a stipulation that the gifts bestowed by the Powers of Evil should never be employed but for purposes of evil. Omnipotent for mischief, these obligers of the fiend were powerless for good. Such will be the compact between the Ex-Ministers, if ever they should return to power, and the only party which can then support them. That they may be masters, they must be slaves. They will be able to stand only by abject submission and by boundless profusion—by giving up the people to be oppressed, first for the profit of the Great, and then for their amusement,—by corn-laws, and game-laws, and pensions for Lord Robert, and places for Lord John.

They will return pledged to oppose every reform, to maintain a constant struggle against the spirit of the age, to defend abuses to which the nation is every day becoming more quick-sighted. Even Mr. Peel, if, unluckily, he should at last identify himself with their faction, must restrain his propensity to innovation. Mutterings have already been heard in high places against his tendencies to liberality; and all his schemes for the reformation of our code or our courts must be abandoned.

Then will come all those desperate and cruel expedients of which none but bad governments stand in need. The press is troublesome. There must be fresh laws against the press. Secret societies are formed. The Habeas Corpus act must be suspended. The people are distressed and tumultuous. They must be kept down by force. The army must be increased; and the taxes must be increased. Then the distress and tumult are increased; and then the army must be increased again! The country will be governed as a child is governed by an ill-tempered nurse, first beaten till it cries, and then beaten because it cries!

Our firm conviction is, that if the secders return to office, they will act thus; and that they will not have the power, even if they should have the inclination, to act otherwise. And what must the end of these things be? We answer, without hesitation, that, if this course be persisted in, if these counsels and these counsellors are maintained, the end must be, a revolution, a bloody and unsparing revolution—a revolution which will make the ears of those who hear of it tingle in the remotest countries, and in the remotest times. The middling orders in England are, we well know, attached to the institutions of their country, but not with a blindly partial attachment. They see the merits of the system; but they also see its faults; and they have a strong and growing desire that these faults should be removed. If, while their wish for improvement is becoming stronger and stronger, the government is to become worse and worse, the consequences are obvious. Even now, it is impossible to disguise, that there is arising in the bosom of that class a Republican sect, as audacious, as paradoxical, as little inclined to respect antiquity, as enthusiastically attached to its ends, as unscrupulous in the choice of its means, as the French Jacobins themselves—but far superior to the French Jacobins in acuteness and information—in caution, in patience, and in resolution. They are men whose minds have been put into training for violent exertion. All that is merely ornamental—all that gives the roundness, the smoothness and bloom, has been exuded. Nothing is left but nerve, and muscle and bone. Their love of liberty is no boyish fancy. It is not nourished by rhetoric, and it does not evaporate in rhetoric. They care nothing for Leonidas, and Epaminondas, and Brutus, and Cocles. They profess to derive their opinions from demonstration alone; and are never so little satisfied with them as when they see them exhibited in a romantic form. Metaphysical and political science engage their whole attention. Philosophical pride has done for them what spiritual pride did for the Puritans in a former age; it has generated in them an aversion for the fine arts, for elegant literature, and for the sentiments of chivalry. It has made them arrogant, intolerant, and impatient of all superiority. These qualities will, in spite of their claims to respect, render them unpopular, as long as the people are satisfied with their rulers. But under an ignorant and tyrannical ministry, obstinately opposed to the most moderate and judicious innovations, their principles would spread as rapidly as those of the Puritans formerly spread, in spite of their offensive peculiarities. The public, disgusted with the blind adherence of its rulers to ancient abuses, would be reconciled to the most startling novelties. A strong democratic party would be formed in the educated class. In the lowest, and the most numerous order of the population, those who have any opinions at all are democrats already. In our manufacturing towns, the feeling is even now formidably strong; and it is not strange that it should be so: For it is on persons in this station that the abuses of our system press most heavily; while its advantages, on the other hand, are comparatively little felt by them. An abundant supply of the necessaries of life is, with them almost the only consideration. The difference between an arbitrary and a limited monarchy vanishes, when compared with the difference between one meal a day, and three meals a-day. It is poor consolation to a man who has had no breakfast, and expects no supper, that the King does not possess a dispensing power, and that troops cannot be raised in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament. With this class, our government, free as it is, even now is as unpopular as if it were despotic—nay, much more so. In despotic states, the multitude is unaccustomed to general speculations on politics. Even when men suffer most severely, they look no further than the proximate cause. They demand the abolition of a particular duty, or tear an obnoxious individual to pieces. But they never think of attacking the whole system. If Constantinople were in the state in which Manchester and Leeds have lately been, there would be a cry against the

Grand Vizier or the bakers. The head of the Vizier would be thrown to the mob, over the wall of the Seraglio—a score of bakers would be smothered in their own ovens; and every thing would go on as before. Not a single rioter would think of curtailing the prerogatives of the Sultan, or of demanding a representative divan. But people familiar with political inquiries carry the scrutiny farther; and justly or unjustly attribute grievances under which they labour to defects in the original constitution of the government. Thus it is with a large proportion of our spinners, our grinders, and our weavers. It is not too much to say, that in a season of distress, they are for any revolution. This indeed, is acknowledged by all the Tory writers of our time. But all this, they tell us, comes of education—it is all the fault of the Liberals. We will not take up the time of our readers with answering such observations. We will only remind our gentry and clergy, that the question at present is not about the *cause* of the evil, but about its *cure*; and that, unless due precaution be used, let the fault be whose it may, the punishment will inevitably be their own.

The history of our country, since the peace of 1815, is almost entirely made up of the struggles of the lower orders against the Government, and of the efforts of the Government to keep them down. In 1816, immense assemblies were convened, secret societies were formed, and gross outrages were committed. In 1817, the Habeas Corpus Act was twice suspended. In 1819, the disturbances broke out afresh. Meetings were held, so formidable, from their numbers and their spirit, that the Ministry, and the Parliament, approved of the conduct of magistrates who had dispersed one of them by the sword. Fresh laws were passed against seditious writings and practices. Yet the following year commenced with a desperate and extended conspiracy for the assassination of the cabinet, and the subversion of the government. A few months after this event, the Queen landed. On that occasion, the majority of the middling orders joined with the mob. The effect of the union was irresistible. The Ministers and the Parliament stood aghast; the bill of pains and penalties was dropped; and a convulsion, which seemed inevitable, was averted. But the events of that year ought to impress one lesson on the mind of every public man, —that an alliance between the disaffected multitude and a large portion of the middling orders, is one with which no Government can venture to cope, without imminent danger to the constitution.

A government like that with which England would be cursed, if the present Ministry should fall before the present Opposition, would render such an alliance not only inevitable, but permanent. In less than ten years, it would goad every Reformer in the country into a Revolutionist. It would place at the head of the multitude, persons possessing all the education, all the judgment, and all the habits of co-operation, in which the multitude itself is deficient. That great body is physically the most powerful in the state. Like the Hebrew champion, it is yet held in captivity by its blindness. But if once the eyeless Giant shall find a Guide to put his hand on the props of the State—if once he shall bow himself upon the pillars, woe to all those who have made him their laughing-stock, or chained him to grind at their mill!

We do, therefore, firmly believe, that, even if no external cause were to precipitate a fatal crisis, this could not be governed for a single generation by such men as Lord Westmoreland and Lord Eldon, without extreme risk of revolution. But there are other symptoms in the body politic, not less alarming than those which we have described. In Ireland, there are several millions of Catholics, who do not love our government; and who detest, with all their heart, with all their soul, with all their mind, and with all their strength, the party now in Opposition. The accession of that party to power, would be a death-blow to their hopes of obtaining their demands by constitutional means: and we may fairly expect, that all the events which followed the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam, will take place again, on a greater and more formidable scale. One thing, indeed, we have no right to expect, that a second Moche will be as unfortunate as the former. A civil war in Ireland will lead almost necessarily to a war with France. Maritime hostilities with France, and the clash of neutral and belligerent pretensions, will then produce war with America. Then come expeditions to Canada and expeditions to Java. The Cape of Good Hope must be garrisoned. Lisbon must be defended. Let us suppose the best. That best must be, a long conflict, a dear-bought victory, a great addition to a debt already most burdensome, fresh taxes, and fresh discontents. All these are events which may not improbably happen under any government—events which the next month may bring forth—events, against which no minister, however able and honest, can with perfect certainty provide,—but which Ministers, whose policy should exasperate the people of Ireland, would almost unavoidably bring upon us. A Cabinet formed by the Ex-Ministers could scarcely exist for a year, without incensing the lower classes of the English to frenzy, by giving them up to the selfish tyranny of its aristocratical supporters, without drawing Ireland into rebellion, and without tempting France to war.

There is one hope, and one hope only for our country; and that hope is in a liberal Administration,—in an Administration which will follow with cautious, but with constantly advancing steps, the progress of the public mind; which, by promptitude to redress practical grievances, will enable itself to oppose with authority and effect, the propositions of turbulent theorists; which by kindness and fairness in all its dealings with the People, will entitle itself to their confidence and esteem.

The state of England, at the present moment, bears a close resemblance to that of France at the time when Turgot was called to the head of affairs. Abuses were numerous; public burdens heavy; a spirit of innovation was abroad among the people. The philosophical Minister attempted to secure the ancient institutions, by amending them. The mild reforms which he projected, had they been carried into execution, would have conciliated the people, and saved from the most tremendous of all commotions the Church, the Aristocracy, and the Throne. But a crowd of narrow-minded nobles, ignorant of their own interest, [illegible] solicitous for nothing else, th Newcastles, and the Salisburys of France, began to tremble for their oppressive franchises. Their clamours overpowered the mild good sense of a King who wanted only firmness to be the best of Sovereigns. The Ministers was discarded for councillors more obsequious to the privileged orders; and the aristocracy and clergy exulted in their success.

Then came a new period of profusion and misrule. And then, swiftly, like an armed man, came poverty and dismay. The acclamation of the nobles, and the *Te Deums* of the church, grew fainter and fainter. The very courtiers muttered disapprobation. The Ministers stammered out feeble and inconsistent counsels. But all other voices were soon drowned in one, which every moment waxed louder and more terrible, —in the fierce and tumultuous roar of a great people, conscious of irresistible strength, maddened by intolerable wrongs, and sick of deferred hopes; That cry, so long stifled, now rose from every corner of France, made itself heard in the presence-chamber of her King, in the saloons of her nobles, and in the refectories of her luxurious priesthood. Then, at length, concessions were made which the subjects of Louis the Fourteenth would have thought it impious even to desire, which the most factious opponent of Louis the Fifteenth had never ventured to ask,—which, but a few years before, would have been received with ecstasies of gratitude. But it was too late!

The imprisoned Genie of the Arabian Tales, during the early period of his confinement, promised wealth, empire, and supernatural powers to the man who should extricate him. But when he had waited long in vain, mad with rage at the continuance of his captivity, he vowed to destroy his deliverer without mercy! Such is the gratitude of nations exasperated by misgovernment to rulers who are slow to concede. The first use which they make of freedom is to avenge themselves on those who have been so slow to grant it.

Never was this disposition more remarkably displayed than at the period of which we speak. Abuses were swept away with unsparing severity. The royal prerogatives, the feudal privileges, the provincial distinctions, were sacrificed to the passions of the people. Everything was given; and everything was given in vain. Distrust and hatred were not to be thus eradicated from the minds of men who thought that they were not receiving favours but extorting rights; and that, if they deserved blame, it was not for their insensibility to tardy benefits, but for their forgetfulness of past oppression.

What followed was the necessary consequence of such a state of feeling. The recollection of old grievances made the people suspicious and cruel. The fear of popular outrages produced emigrations, intrigues with foreign courts; and, finally, a general war. Then came the barbarity of fear; the triple despotism of the clubs, the committees, and the commune; the organized anarchy, the fanatical atheism, the scheming and far-sighted madness, the butcheries of the Chatelet, and the accursed marriages of the Loire. The whole property of the nation changed hands. Its best and wisest citizens were banished or murdered. Dungeons were emptied by assassins as fast as they were filled by spies. Provinces were made desolate. Towns were unpeopled. Old things passed away. All things became new.

The paroxysm terminated. A singular train of events restored the house of Bourbon to the French throne. The exiles have returned. But they have returned as the few survivors of the deluge returned to a world in which they could recognise nothing; in which the valleys had been raised, and the mountains depressed, and the courses of the rivers changed,—in which sand and sea-weed had covered the cultivated fields and the walls of imperial cities. They have returned to seek in vain, amidst the mouldering relics of a former system, and the fermenting elements of a new creation, the traces of any remembered object. The old boundaries are obliterated. The old laws are forgotten. The old titles have become laughing stocks. The gravity of the parliaments, and the pomp of the hierarchy; the Doctors whose disputes agitated the Sorbonne and the embroidered multitude whose footsteps wore out the marble pavements of Versailles,—all have disappeared. The proud and voluptuous prelates who feasted on silver, and dozed amidst curtains of massy velvet, have been replaced by curates who undergo every drudgery and every humiliation for the wages of lackeys. To those gay and elegant nobles who studied military science as a fashionable accomplishment, and expected military rank as a part of their birth-right, have succeeded men born in lofts and cellars; educated in the half-naked ranks of the revolutionary armies, and raised by ferocious valour and self-taught skill, to dignities with which the coarseness of their manners and language forms a grotesque contrast. The government may amuse itself by playing at despotism, by reviewing the names and aping the style of the old court—as Helenus in Epirus consoled himself for the lost magnificence of Troy, by calling his brook Xanthus, and the entrance of his little capital the Scæan gate. But the law of entail is gone, and cannot be restored. The liberty of the press is established, and the feeble struggles of the Minister cannot permanently put it down. The Bastille is fallen, and can never more rise from its ruins. A few words, a few ceremonies, a few rhetorical topics, make up all that remains of that system which was founded so deeply by the policy of the house of Valois, and adorned so splendidly by the pride of Louis the Great.

Is this a romance? Or is it a faithful picture of what has lately been in a neighbouring land —of what may shortly be, within the borders of our own? Has the warning been given in vain? Have our Manneises and Clintons so soon forgotten the fate of houses as wealthy and as noble as their own? Have they forgotten how the tender and delicate, the woman who would not set her foot on the earth for tenderness and delicateness, the idol of gilded drawing-rooms, the pole-star of crowded theatres, the standard of beauty, the arbitres of fashion, the patroness of genius,—was compelled to exchange her luxurious and dignified ease for labour and dependence, the sighs of Dukes and the flattery of bowing Abbes for the insults of rude pupils and exacting mothers; perhaps, to draw an infamous and miserable subsistence from those charms which had been the glory of royal circles—to sell for a morsel of bread her reluctant caresses and her haggard smiles—to be turned over from a garret to a hospital, and from a hospital to a parish vault? Have they forgotten how the gallant and luxurious nobleman, sprung from illustrious ancestors, marked out from his cradle for the highest honours of the State and of the army, impatient of control, exquisitely sensible of the slightest affront, with all his high spirit, his polished manners, his voluptuous habits, was reduced to request, with tears in his eyes, credit for half-a-crown,—to pass day after day in hearing the auxiliary verbs mis-recited, or the first page of Telemaque misconstrued, by petulant boys, who infested him with nicknames and caricatures, mimicked his foreign accent, and laughed at his thread-bare coat? Have they forgotten all this? God grant that they may never remember it with unavailing self-accusation, when desolation shall have visited wealth their cities and fairer gardens;—when Manchester shall be as Lyons, and Stowe as Chantilly—when he who now, in the pride of rank and opulence, sneers at what we have written in the bitter sincerity of our hearts, shall be thankful for a porringer of broth at the door of some Spanish convent, or shall implore some Italian moneylender to advance another pistole on his George!

Mr. Brougham—Power—Philantropy.

"The Whigs would have failed in the present instance, had they acted on the Liverpool principle of 1812, and had striven to secure office for themselves to the exclusion of their present friends and allies. Had Whigs been so extremely absurd as to act upon that principle, instead of having a Government consisting of men of knowledge and liberal principles, going along with the light, and intellect, and improvement of the age, they would, by grasping at impossibility, and by straining at what could not be obtained, have let into office men of no light, of no intellect, of no improvement, of no liberality at all. In casting his eye back on the scene through which we had passed in the last few months, and of which he had been a nearer spectator than any of those who now heard him, he felt that if he had acted on any other principles than those which had directed his recent conduct, he should have sacrificed his duty to himself, to his country, and to mankind. Yes, he should have sacrificed his character as a lover of freedom, if he had allowed one moment's space for the action of any mean, paltry, personal feelings, and had refused his sanction to the measure which had placed their late distinguished Representative at the head of the Government, merely because it was giving a great, signal, and illustrious triumph to an individual who was considered as his personal rival. He did not look upon power as a thing to be envied by any wise or good man. Power in itself, mere power, was any thing, he feared, rather than a friend to virtue, or a test of merit. It was enjoyed by right of birth, by bloated despots; it was purchased through blood and slaughter, by ferocious usurpers and pestilential conquerors; it was held by a tenure which rested on those defects in human nature which reduced man below his ordinary level, and rendered him as much a slave to the will of others as are the miserable inmates of an Eastern seraglio. But the power to be of use to mankind —the power to do good to a man's country— the power to scatter blessings over the land of your birth or of your adoption—the power to root up ignorance, to diffuse knowledge, to advance the progress of mind, to break the chains of the enslaved man of every country, or colour, or cast, or sect—the power to benefit your kind, and illustrate your country, and ennoble your age, and mend your race—that power is a possession which a man, nay, which an angel may stoop from his height to take up and enjoy."

The preceding paragraph contains that portion of Mr. Brougham's speech at Liverpool, which, ought to be recorded in letters of gold. We consider it not merely an act of justice to the enlightened individual from whom those sentiments proceeded, but also a matter of duty to bring them, in the most conspicuous manner, again under the eye of the public. The country should not be allowed hastily to forget the principle and object of the recent coalition—the philosophy by which the practice of both parties was regulated—nor the sort of blessings which, if they continue to act in the same spirit, are likely to result from their union. By the sympathy and leaning which he has displayed—by the preference which he has given—to enlightenment and sound principle, Mr. Canning has elevated himself in the eyes of his countrymen, and established claims to the gratitude of his race, whose fortunes are so deeply implicated in the foreign—aye, and in the domestic—policy of Britain—But he who, for his country's good, has sacrificed the high station of leading the Whig opposition of England, and who has made the still more rare and magnanimous sacrifice of consenting and labouring to bring about that which was to aggrandize his greatest rival in talent and political influence, has unquestionably, in a moral point of view, raised himself still higher than Mr. Canning-How strikingly has Mr. Brougham illustrated in practice the great sentiments which his lips have just uttered to his countrymen! How noble is the ambition of seeking only that power which shall enable its possessor to root out ignorance, to diffuse knowledge, to advance the progress of society by breaking the chains of the enslaved man of every country, colour, caste, or sect!—The desire to share in this power is philanthropy; and it forms a cement which binds all good men—be their endowments great or small—by one common sympathy. It is not merely because an individual has talent, and is restless in evincing it—because he is acute, or can be, at least dialectically eloquent—because his acquirements are various, and his skill in displaying them unrivalled;—it is not for gifts and qualities like these that we yield our respect, or call upon our country to manifest gratitude: since all these may be found allied with the most unamiable fastidiousness, with haughtiness and querulousness, with an absolute, petulant, and contemptuous dislike of all those who are simple enough to seek good for its own sake, and by honest straight-forward, and ordinary means. According to our creed, intellectual talent must be directed to philanthropic ends, by abiding moral sentiments, before it can command respect, and excite regard and affection.

Scotsman.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

IGNORANCE THE GREAT CAUSE OF VICE AND CRIME AMONG THE POOR.

'What may be expected, if the recent discovery of the means of educating nations (freed, however, from the vile sophistications and mutilations of ignorant mountebanks) shall have been applied to its full extent?'—Coleridge's Friend.

We have always been conscientiously strenuous advocates for the education of the people. We are aware, indeed, that some weak minded, or, what is worse, some evil-hearted persons, have violently opposed the spread of this blessing. The education of the poor, say they, will create schisms in the state—give rise to distracting discords—subvert all necessary subordination, and destroy that salutary dependence which the tiller of the soil, and the victim of poverty, ought to have upon the more favoured man of fortune. The truth is, however, they know that the admission of the poor to a free participation of knowledge would destroy all blind submission to the will of the great, and place man more upon an equality with his fellow; when he alone would be the most eminent, most happy, and most beloved, who should render himself most conspicuous by his talents, his acquirements, and his actual exertions for the good of others.

When we consider how much the ignorance of a people contributes to their moral debasement and misery; how it excludes them from the enjoyment of all rational delight, confining their pastimes and pleasures to mere feats of strength or inebriating hilarity; and how it prevents their minds from expanding for the reception of virtue and morality—we cannot but rejoice at the success of every plan for illuminating this darkness, and for extending to the poor and ignorant a portion at least of those blessings which wealth alone has hitherto been enabled to obtain.

It has been said, that if the lower classes become learned, they will cease to be useful. Who wants them, however, to become, *learned?* An individual need not be 'learned' to discriminate between right and wrong, or to form a judgment as to the conduct and capabilities of his fellow-men. Besides, the mutual dependence which, in a mixed society, regulates the conveniences and comforts of existence, will preserve, in due order a proper exercise of mutual services: and no reflecting person can entertain, for an instant, any other idea than that this plan, so decried by its opposers, will be attended with the very opposite result to that which they would induce us to fear. Those who enjoy power by prescriptive right, rather than by any meritorious attributes of their own, are fearfully agitated at the startling innovations which the progress of information is producing throughout the kingdom. But there is a spirit of wisdom and rightful independence abroad in the world, which is going forth 'conquering and to conquer,' and which will eventually render man, great only when he is good, and powerful in proportion to the benefits which he may confer on his fellow-creatures.

Adam Smith says on this subject: 'The gross ignorance and stupidity which, in a civilized society, seem so frequently to benumb the understandings of the inferior ranks of the people, deserve the most serious attention of Government. A man, without the proper use of the intellectual faculties of a man, is, if possible, more contemptible than even a coward. Though the state were to derive no advantage from the instruction of the inferior ranks of people, it would still deserve its attention that they should not be altogether uninstructed. The state, however, derives no inconsiderable advantage from their instruction. The more they are instructed, the less liable they are to the delusions of enthusiasm and superstition, which, among ignorant nations, frequently occasion the most dreadful disorders. An instructed and intelligent people, besides, are always more decent and orderly than an ignorant and stupid one. They feel themselves, each individually, more respectable, and more likely to obtain the respect of their lawful superiors; and they are, therefore, more disposed to respect those superiors. They are more disposed to examine, and more capable of seeing through, the interested complaints of faction and sedition; and they are, upon that account, less apt to be misled into any wanton or unnecessary opposition to the measures of Government. In free countries, where the safety of Government depends very much upon the favourable judgment which the people may form of its conduct, it must surely be of the highest importance that they should not be disposed to judge rashly or capriciously concerning it.'

The day is gone by, when any British writer could dare to advocate openly the degrading doctrine, that 'it is possible to have an over-enlightened population.' And how has this revolution in opinion been effected?—By the simple fact of its utter unconformity to truth. Let us look at the history of any nation in the world—but, above all, that of our own. Where are to be found, in the annals of man, eras of *good*, unconnected with superiority of knowledge? Were not the people much more enlightened in the days of Elizabeth and her wise and heroic counsellors, than they had been in the days of her immediate predecessors? Was it not at that very time that the light of the Reformation had be-

un at leng th to tell effectually upon the distant darkness of a fast dissolving night of ignorance? Were not the people of England much farther advanced in true knowledge at the period of King William's revolution than they had ever been before?

Instead, however, of enlarging on the utility of encouraging the spread of education among the people, we will pass on to a consideration of the physical and moral conditions of the children of the poor in the three important districts of this great commercial kingdom; in the manufacturing districts—in the mining districts—and in the agricultural towns and villages.

It will be obvious to many, that the districts in which ignorance and depravity abound most, are those in which our manufacturing and mining operations are carried on namely, Paisley, Manchester, Norwich, Nottingham, Birmingham, some of the towns in Liecestershire, Spitalfields in London, and the mining districts of Cornwall and the North of England. The following Table, the latest which we have been enabled to procure, shows the proportion which the number of persons committed to prison in each county of England and Wales, bears to the whole population; thus illustrating the influence of local circumstances upon the morals of the people. The average of the commitments is taken for thirteen years, viz. from 1805 to 1817 inclusive; and the population, as stated in the census of 1811:

Counties.		*Counties.*	
Anglesey, *one in*	18,522	Leicester, *one in*	2,161
Bedford	2,638	Lincoln	2,164
Berks	1,618	Merioneth	13,377
Brecon	3,384	Middlesex	588
Bucks	2,562	Monmouth	2,469
Cambridge	2,386	Montgomery	3,534
Cardigan	13,612	Norfolk	1,809
Carmarthen	7,348	Northamston	2,405
Carnarvon	9,867	Northumberland	3,037
Chester	1,688	Nottingham	1,694
Cornwall	4,287	Oxford	2,161
Denbigh	7,077	Pembroke	5,669
Derby	3,435	Radnor	3,672
Devon	1,996	Rutland	2,696
Dorset	2,292	Salop	2,268
Durham	4,337	Somerset	1,369
Essex	1,435	Stafford	1,988
Flint	8,399	Suffolk	1,731
Glamorgan	4,551	Surrey	1,261
Gloucester	1,834	Sussex	2,422
Hants	1,230	Warwich	989
Hereford	1,438	Westmorland	5,642
Herts	1,636	Wilts	1,969
Huntingdon	1,431	Worcester	1,668
Kent	1,385	York	3,002
Lancaster	1,083		

The causes, physical and moral, which operate upon the manufacturing classes, are not obscure. Excessive labour, scanty and (often) unwholesome food, exposure to cold, deficiency of clothing, and of pure air, with, too frequently, a free indulgence in the use of fermented liquors, speedily undermine the constitution, and leave the body perfectly undefended against the inroads of disease. Of all the complicated evils to which the manufacturing population of this country is exposed, there is not one more productive of misery than an indulgence, almost unlimited, in the use of spirituous liqaors; deceived by the idea of their strengthening effects, following the example of others, and delighted by the temporary hilarity which they produce. But what *can* that man do, whose mind has never been illuminated by knowledge, or whose heart has never been softened by instruction? He must have *some* recreation—some amusement as a relief after his daily labours; and he seeks it from among his own equals, and after the example of the partners of his occupation. They spend the surplus of their wages in inebriating drinks, and he also, like them, possessing no capability to enjoy a more rational recreation, can only gratify those senses which impart to him a direct, tangible, palpable pleasure. If we were to follow out, in detail, the moral and physical effects of all this, the picture would be appalling, but a portion of this will be at least instructive. In the first place, the strength of man is continually impaired by an immoderate use of fermented liquors. In the full career of his hilarity, he will not discover that the energy of his frame is sapped and debilitated; but no sooner is he visited by sickness—no sooner does disease fasten upon him, than he finds, to his sorrow, that his constitution does not possess that healthy power of resistance—that *vis medicatrix naturæ*—which is necessary to counteract the influence of disease. 'I maintain,' says the celebrated Dr. Rush of Philadelphia, 'that spirituous liquors do not lessen the effect of hard labour upon the body. Look at the horse, with every muscle of his body swelled from morning till night, in the plough or in the team, does he make signs for spirits to enable him to cleave the earth or climb the hill? No; he requires nothing but cool water and substantial food. There is neither strength nor nourishment in spirituous liquors; and if they produce vigour in a labourer, it is of a transient nature, and is always succeeded by a sense of weakness and fatigue. These facts are founded on observation; for I have repeatedly seen those men perform the greatest exploits in work, both in their degree and duration, who never tasted spirituous liquors.'

The history of Dr. Franklin, and the detail of his habits, preserved in all their purity amidst the most frightful examples of intemperance in which he was compelled to live, is full of interest and instruction on this head. But we must reserve the continuation of the subject for another Paper.

Sphynx July 29th.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LETTER TO CHRISTOPHER NORTH, ESQ.—THROUGH THE SPHYNX.

Pontice, perveges discurris et omina lustras:
Magus quidem sequeris, Pontice, magnus homo es.
MART. EPIGR.

SIR,—Of the many phenomena which have appeared from the creation of Adam, down to the birth of CHRISTOPHER NORTH, you are yourself the most extraordinary.—I cannot bring myself to believe you are a mortal: you must, in fact, be Proteus himself.

At one time you assume the lofty bearing of a Waterloo hero resting his portly frame on a wooden leg, (Waterloo men are all giants) at nother, you rig yourself out as a sea-clad son of Ocean, as a jolly weather-beaten old tar, ready to combat grog, wind, and weather, and possessing mandibulary or maxillary powers of the very first order. A sailor boy may easily drive his young grinders into *salt junk*—but his vision is astonished into the most outlandish contortions possible, when he sees you chew balls of all sizes, from the diminutive musket-bullet up to the forty-eight pounder. It seems you are partial to this character, Mr. North; I do not like you the worse for it, because I am myself a most hearty friend to the 'shipping interest.'

At all events, whether you belong to Greenwich or Chelsea, you may have, for aught I can tell, a wooden leg, wherefore I would beseech you in the kindliest manner to be baith cautious and carefu' how you place your timbers on the bars of the grate in the Pitt parlour of Mr. Awmroze's, in thae nights, thae winter nights, you ken, when you get ower fu.' Remember, Sir, the mishap of that *old worthy*, Commodore Trunnion.

But, Sir, when you come upon the stage, as a gouty old gentleman upheld by a pair of crutches, you appear in the character most suitable to the Maga—then you are the devil on two sticks.

By the way, let me advise you to drop the word *Maga*, for Maga' and 'venefica' bear a similar meaning, which I take it for granted you are aware of—but then, Sir, some ill-natured *monster* may take a poisonous and stinging advantage of it, and may accuse the Magazine of sorcery and witchcraft. What then will be the consequence? In Scotland her life will not be safe—they will take her by the neck and heels and fling her into the Clyde or Forth, agreeably to a law of James VI., of Scottish memory. Should she swim—not a jot better off will she be—then she will be a deevil in earnest, wham auld Nick himsel will not be able to wrest out of the clutches of the Kirk in any other way than by death.

The Latin lines which grace the heading of this epistle, Mr, North, do not owe their selection to your *Protean* faculties of prescience and transformation. No, Sir; I have selected them for your amusement, for I learn from your last number of the Maga, and I learn it with pleasure; that you entertain a just antipathy towards bad critics. Charmed am I to think you have some fanciful notion of introducing new principles of criticism. Allow me to transcribe for you Rousseau's amusing imitation of Martial's epigram:

'Chrysologue toujours opine
C'est le vrai Grec de Juvenal
Tout ouvrage, tout doctrine,
Ressortit a son tribunal.
Est-il question de Physique?
Chrysologue est physicien.
Voulez-vous parler de musique?
Chrysologue est Musicien.
Que n' est-il point? docte critique,
Grand poete; bon scolastique,
Astronome, Crammairien:
Est-ce tout? il est politique,
Jurisconsulte, historien,
Platoniste, Cartesien,
Sophiste, rheteur, empyrique,
Chrysologue est tout, et n'est rien.'

With all seriousness, I acknowledge that you possess some share of talent and information; but Sir,

'——sic alios, sic te quoque decipit error.'

Some gentlemanlike well-written articles have, from time to time, appeared in your Magazine, and thrown a veil over its *innate* propensities to malevolence and abuse; but that covering was cast aside some time ago, and the *sorceress* now seeks, with the most *barefaced* impudence, to force her dogmatical creed, or, if you will, her almighty *fiat*, upon all classes of men. Will the sea-port towns be *deceived* by her *enchantments*? Can they be so blinded as not to see she is the avowed organ of the *landed interest*? And are they so totally ignorant of all politics as not to know, that as long as the majority of landowners shall continue to consider their own a distinct interest, so long will every other interest in the state continue to be treated according to the dictates of narrow-minded selfishness. True and genuine self-love is of divine origin, it is the only species of self-interest worthy to be taught and practised; it is a voice from heaven, saying, 'Do unto others as you would they should do unto you.' Those reptiles, who pretend to admire *human nature* as it is, would never wish to see it bettered. Of what species their self-love is, we know perfectly—we know the torch of philanthropy does not burn beside it.

The Magazine, (*par excellence*,) should have been the last to attack the British press. I solemnly protest I cannot read your indiscriminate assaults on it without the utmost astonishment. You say, 'The press—the polluted and unprincipled press.' 'The press, which is at present a disgrace and a scourge to the country,' &c. &c. &c. It is much to be lamented that the press is disgraced by a vast number of unprincipled revilers. but some of them, I am anxious to hope, are urged on rather by scurvy circumstances and worthless taskmasters, than by inclination. Were the question put to them, 'Why do you so disgrace yourselves and the press?' the best answer perhaps they could give, would be, 'Il faut marcher quand le diable est aux trousses.'

The Magazine, Sir, should not be so indiscriminately severe; not because scurrilities and personal abuse reign through it from beginning to end, from the leading *ipsedixit* article to the *exeunt omnes* of the Ambrosian Nights,' (though indeed those who have glass windows, should be captious how they throw stones,) but because your friends, the 'Morning Post' and the 'Watchman,' may be most justly offended. I take it that your 'Modern Pythagorean' is the 'Fayolle' of the one, and the 'Miles' of the other. This latter signature was, I suspect, adopted for none of the best of purposes, and was attached to a gross attack on Mr. Canning, a something in the shape of a letter which appeared in the 'Watchman' shortly after that paper came out. If these signatures were not from one pen, they came from the same party, from the Editorial coalition from the *disinterested, patriotic*, and *literary* junto.

But, Sir, where was the MAGA's recollection of her deceased friend, the 'Telescope'? That print, as you know, died of premature old age in the latter end of 1825, and shortly before her death made use of the most dreadful imprecation. Let me take down the words for you:

EDITOR.—Gentlemen, good bye. I see there is little managing of you. I must away, and look after the M. S. hawks abroad, you know.

O'DOHERTY.—And had by h——ns, they better keep abroad.'

The *manuscript hawk* (for there was but one) was a most unsuspicious and unsuspecting biped; his knowledge of what *human nature is* was indeed very erroneous; like a *dunce*, he enjoyed for some time his happy ignorance, but he has a hawk's eye, and is now a little more *enlightened*.

If the invectives in the Magazine have surprised me greatly, it surprises me still more that the gentlemen connected with the Periodicals here should have remained so silent, and borne so tamely the appellation of 'Ruffians of the London Press.' These words occur in the 'Change in the Ministry,' an article as superficial it is inconsistent. Those who venerate the memory of that great man, Mr. Pitt, should be careful not to accuse Mr. Canning of having intrigued. It is very well known that Mr. Pitt did *actually* intrigue in 1784. And what was the conduct of his great opponent, Mr. Fox, on that occasion? It was both noble and dignified; neither in public nor in private did he make it a ground for opposition to that Minister. That the present Oppositiou acted in the most illiberal manner towards Mr. Canning, may be denied, but cannot be disproved. He was worried with questions, and called upon to force forward discussions, for the twofold purpose of thwarting his measures and making him unpopular. Instead of being displeased at his decided *negatives*, the Roman Catholic, the Dissenters, and the people at large have reason to rejoice, Had he acted otherwise, what the consequences would have been any one may divine.

To the thistle which 'grows,' as you say, on the back of Maga, you have applied, I observe, the royal motto for Scotland,—'*Nemo me impune lacessit.*' The meaning of it is, I suppose, this,—'We alone are privileged libellers. Ourselves have the Royal prerogative of abusing and maligning every man whomsoever it pleaseth us to abhor, and nobody shall *dare* call our authority into question, or *dare* a reply.'

It is to be hoped, Sir, the people of England do not draw the Scotch character from the Magazine, Those strangers who have resided any time in Scotland, know that the people, as well Highlanders as Lowlanders, are, generally, inoffensive and peaceable, kind and hospitable.

N.

Varieties,

BUCKINGHAM HOUSE.

(From the Times.)

We do not recollect what exact amount of the public money has been appropriated by Parliament to the repairs, or nominal repairs, of the former Buckingham-house; but it is very certain, and not a little deplorable, that further sums will yet be required towards getting rid of some portion of those repairs, or amending those professed amendments of the late Queen Charlotte's Palace. The people of England have paid before now for frivolous and useless undertakings—for mean jobs—for thriftless and foolish quackeries of various descriptions—political, military, naval, architectural; but surely such a job as this new erection, or fabrication, or whatever it may be, under the name of a rebuilding of Buckingham-house, was never before inflicted on a community who had eyes to see with. Let any man just pass along Piccadilly from west to east, or traverse the diagonal of the Green-park from Hyde park corner to the elegant and well proportioned mansion built for his Royal Highness the late Duke of York, and let our pedestrian glance as he proceeds at the intended abode of Royalty; we are satisfied to let any such spectator determine whether a mass of deformity more hideous ever met his offended eye than the whole northern profile of the new Buckingham Place. What the centre of the main front may look like, when the scaffolding shall be removed, we cannot now anticipate; but of the parts which are visible from the point to which we have before alluded, it may be said with truth, that nothing similar exists, or ever has existed, since architecture became a science. Three or four lumps or knobs protrude themselves, not unlike so many carbuncles on the proboscis of a bloated visage, with no link of relationship between them, or of connexion with the edifice of which they are said to be members; nor is there the least symptom of individual beauty visible in these extraordinary excrescences, to redeem their apparent alienation from the body of the building itself. Naked gables—unadorned cubes—one elliptical elevation, some-what like a half egg-shell rising above the cup—and a general air of crowding and confusion, without one particle of majesty or magnificence, are all that can at present be descried of that edifice which will have cost almost its weight in gold, and which was announced to be a noble and eminent refutation of the ancient reproach to the metropolis of England, that it contained no decent habitation for the King. This heap (for it is nothing better) presents what has not been equalled in works which pretend to be works of art,—a mixture of magnitude and meanness, of laboriousness and insignificance, of intricacy and poverty, of frivolous caprice with heavy lumbering vulgarity. No professional or educated mind could ever have produced such a piece of monstrous meagreness. Mr. Nash, who is really a man of talent, disavows all participation in it. We do trust that where so many hundred thousand pounds have been misapplied, and where still more must be sunk in attempting to cure the misapplication, some responsible person may be forthcoming. If intermeddling or dictation has been suffered from an irresponsible quarter, there is no language strong enough to express our contempt for the unmanly servility which has endured it.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.—There are few places in England which present a scene of industry so striking as St. James' Park. It really seems a second Carthage. A new Royal Palace rears its majestic front. In another direction a magnificent new structure stands waiting for the last works of the builder. The architect, the artist, the mechanic, and the labourer, find ample employment. There is now a vast number of hands upon the soil forming the banks of the Canal. They seem to be raising mounds and making excavations, for the purpose of turning the water out of a straight course. The design is to form an ornamental and romantic garden and pleasure ground. In the malls the work advances. The ground is reduced in some parts to the proper level. In order to make the whole perfect, and accord with the plan of the Palace, a great quantity of earth is conveyed daily from the ground within the fence. Pipes are laying along the Green Park to convey the water at Bayswater to the new Palace. The inequality of the ground makes it necessary to dig twenty feet deep to lay the pipes level.—*Morning Paper.*

LAWS AFFECTING MARRIAGE.—The sapient authorities of Denmark have, it is said, passed a law, compelling all persons living in a state of concubinage, to contract marriage, under pain of imprisonment and a diet of bread and water! This is capital, and only equalled in absurdity by the attempt which has just been made (though without effect) to introduce a law for England to the following purport:—That, whereas a labourer with *four* children, in 1831, may be left without any parochial relief, the same labourer with *five* children may claim the interference of a magistrate to enforce a suitable provision for his family. We quite regret that this wonderful effort of legislative vivacity fell dead in Parliament, as we must have been edified by a discussion of the country gentlemen on points such as these—Whether the poor man, who is about to marry in this fair, sunny season, when the horrors of a mud-cottage without warmth, and a wintry day without labour appear somewhat distant, will pause to consider what may happen to him and his four unfortunate little ones, in the year 1831;—or whether he will at once, plunge into the ocean of matrimony, in the hope that by the end of that year at least, he may have established a claim upon the mercy of the poor-laws, by producing the mystical number of young citizens, who will be privileged not to starve, immediately that they are bound by their quintuple chain of fraternal rights. A little fun of this sort would have well closed the Drama of the Session.

BRIGHTON NEW CHURCH.

The following are the names of the trees planted in St. Peter's Church-yard, with their symbolical descriptions:—

CEDAR OF LEBANON.—It being the tree selected by Solomon for building the Temple of Jerusalem.

WEEPING WILLOW.—A native of Babylon, and the tree on which the unhappy Israelites hung their harps when they bemoaned the loss of Jerusalem.

SYCAMORE.—The tree on which Zaccheus climbed to see Christ pass on his way to Jerusalem

THORN.—To remind us of the crown of thorns.

ASPEN.—It being the tree of which the cross is said to have been formed.

LIME—The principal papyraceous tree of the ancients, and on the bark of which the Scriptures were probably first written.

ASH.—Esteemed a sacred tree in ancient times, and the one to which the Serpent is said to have a strong antipathy.

PLANE.—The favourite tree of the Greeks, and under whose shade the Athenian philosophers retired to study.

BIRCH.—The tree from which the Lictors made their fasces.

ELM.—The funeral tree of the Romans, and the coffin timber of Britons.

CYPRESS.—The funeral tree of all Eastern nations.

YEW.—"The sacred Yew, so fear'd in war;" and a tree consecrated and dedicated to the grave.

ARBOR VITÆ.—Although the tree of life, it shows that immortality is not the lot of any thing terrestrial.

HOLLY.—As being used in the decoration of churches at sacred festivals.

BOX.—The plant formerly used in the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin.

POPLAR.—A plant held sacred by the Romans, and the tree used to mark the boundaries of their lands.

MAPLE.—The tree of which the bowl of hospitality was formed in days of yore.

PINE.—"And the tall pine for future navies."

——Dant utile lignum
Navigus Pinus.
"The useful pine for ships."

"To thee I consecrate the pine."—In Pagan days it was dedicated to Diana.

BAY.—The Laurus Nobilis of the ancient warriors; the crown of our poet laureates; a supposed protection from lightning, and a purifier of pestilential air.

LAUREL.—As an honourable badge for those who bravely defend their country and their laws.

OAK.—Once the refuge of a British Monarch, and ever the best bulwark of our Church and state.

Civilization of Wolves.—A singular equipage has been seen in the streets of Munich, these six months past; it is a chariot drawn by two enormous wolves, which M. W——n, an old merchant at St. Petersbourg, found, when very young, in a wood near Wilna, and which he has so well tamed, that they possess the docility of horses. These animals are harnessed like our coach-horses, and they are quite divested of their instinctive ferocity. The Police has only required that they should be kept muzzled; M. W—— travels through the town several times a day in this carriage, followed by the wondering crowd.

APPENDIX TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16TH 1828.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

upon the subject, before he came to a positive conclusion upon the point—He will find that the letters of Vindex and A. B. in the Courier of the 18th September last, are both noticed by Government, and that the general warning given to the Press as to the prolongation of discussion may be taken to apply to the subjects of both; since the "alleged correspondence between the Hon'ble "the Governor and a High Judicial au- "thority" is, but at all alluded to by Vindex, tho' his letter is included in the Government intimation, and is in other respects much more objectionable than that by A. B.—Probably however the Editor of the Courier took a leading article by us of the 17th October last for his text on the present occasion, without once consulting the documents to which he alludes—His observations on this point are indeed a mere echo of those then expressed by us, but we have now to inform him that we took an erroneous view of the matter then, owing to a very imperfect recollection of the contents of the Government letters as well as that of Vindex.—As there still however existed a degree of uncertainty with respect to the wishes of Government regarding the discussion in question, we ventured, tho' under considerable apprehension of personal danger, to redeem our pledge of publishing the defence, as well as criminations of Mr. Erskine, and are now most happy that the discussion has concluded without involving our own personal safety and the interests of the proprietors.

It perhaps does not deserve notice, but before we lay down our pen we may be allowed to express, how happy we should be, could the Courier get out of every charge which has been made against it, with as triumphant an air, as it put on, when informing the public of the failure of our prediction in respect to the manner in which the Calcutta Journals would notice the demise of Mr. Canning.—It is true that neither the John Bull nor the Government Gazette used Mourning margins, but the Courier forgot to mention that the India Gazette, unquestionably the most respectable paper in India, was all in black, nor did he allude to the hostility which the two first mentioned Journals always evinced towards that eminent statesman.—They acted quite consistently, and they are the only papers except the Courier and the Iris which have not used Mourning margins; but the Courier has told us that he felt the loss of Mr. Canning with as much poignancy as any man on the Island!

We have also to advise the Courier; before a vain boasting of his extensive circulation, to state what the extent of that circulation may actually be, in order that he may be open to contradiction when he alleges it to be greater than that of his contemporaries. We are not blind to the trick of the thing, nor do we forget the IMMENSE circulation of the Iris.

Under our Calcutta Head we republished on the 26th ultimo, some remarks upon, as also several extracts from, an article in the No. I. of the Edinburgh Review, made by the Bengal Hurkaru, touching the present opposition Journals in England; from among which the *New Anti Jacobin*—that veracious chronicler of closet whispers and kingly secrets, the leader of those yelping curs, "The Morning Post," the Morning Herald," "the John Bull," "the Watchman" &c. is singled out, and receives a most merited but most unmerciful whipping.

The Reviewer after disposing of these curs, who may be imagined to be scampering off with their tails between their legs, opens with an able and powerful appeal in favor of the present administration; then defends and unanswerably justifies the recent Coalition? and ends with a lecture to our Tory Aristocrats, on their arrogance, imbecility and selfishness, no less correct than forcible, no less just than severe, and no less true than terrific.

We have headed that part of the article not already before our readers, and which we now present to them, "THE OLIGARCHICAL OPPOSITION", as the Reviewer appears to address himself chiefly to them. He does not speak to them in the language of conciliation or remonstrance, for that would be unavailing—He is aware that no other passion can move them to the performance of what they owe to their fellow subjects but fear—despicable, degrading fear—and he cites an instance of the effect of that passion upon them, in their consent to the suspension of the Corn Laws and to their permanent amelioration, but no sooner had their apprehensions of danger been alleviated by the returning tranquillity of the people, than these selfish despots deliberately refused to ratify that which in their hour of alarm they were glad to concede—Hence the Reviewer speaks to them in a voice of thunder; and in depicting the horrors of the French Revolution, predicts a more terrible fate for them and for England, should these birthright statesmen ever again succeed to power and domination—But we shall not anticipate in our own feeble imagery that which is presented to the vision in original in a manner so real and so startling.

There is one opinion the Reviewer puts forth which we trust is not so well grounded as he seems to think—He says that among the middling classes of Englishmen, who form so large and so influential a body in the state, and perhaps among them alone, that a decided hostility prevails to the claims of the Roman Catholics; and accounts for the existence of that feeling, by unceasing exertions of the enemies of emancipation in disseminating their opinions among them, while the Catholics were content to rank as their friends all the distinguished men of the age—There is assuredly some truth in this, but if it be the case to the extent which the Reviewer fears, not a moment should be lost in counteracting such impressions. With a cause such as their's, and supported as they are, there can be nothing to dread in a conflict of opinions—They have to address themselves to that class of the people most open to reason—the great majority of the most respectable and influential Journalists view emancipation with favour—the appetite for Newspapers is rapidly increasing—and amongst the class of whom we are speaking the Press exercises an influence the most potent and irresistible.—There is thus we repeat nothing to fear—Let the Catholics be vigorous and unremitted but temperate in the discussion, and the prejudices of Englishmen will soon be thawed and overcome.

If the following singular kind of light should be found to answer the description, we imagine it well adapted for sea voyages, during which in all well regulated ships, the lights are extinguished after certain hours, when this light might be both useful and available.

A LUMINOUS BOTTLE.—The following is a method of preparing a luminous bottle, which will give sufficient light during the night to admit of the hour being easily told on the dial of a watch. A phial of clear white glass, of a long form, must be chosen, and some fine olive-oil heated to ebullition in another vessel; a piece of phosphorous of the size of a pea must be put into the phial, and the boiling oil carefully poured over it, till the phial is one-third filled. The phial must be then carefully corked and when it is to be used, it must be unstopped, to admit the external air, and closed again. The empty space of the phial will then appear luminous, and will give as much light as a dull ordinary lamp. Each time the light disappears, on removing the stopper it will instantly re-appear. In cold weather, the bottle must be warmed in the hands before the stopper is removed. A phial prepared in this way may be used ever night for six months, with success.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

The following account of a newly discovered astronomical phenomenon is from the *Sphynx, 8th July.* If by repeated observation the fact of the REVOLUTION OF THE MAGELLAN CLOUDS be incontrovertibly established, it will in our opinion form a subject of most interesting inquiry to astronomers, and of considerable curiosity among all thinking men.—We introduce the account in this place in order that it may meet the eye of Commanders of Free Traders who may soon have an opportunity of satisfying themselves of the fact, and of publishing the result of their observations in England.—Nor in recommending this matter to their attention, do we require more from them than we ourselves mean to perform; for our Editorial duties are fast drawing to a close, and as we relinquish the Editorial chair for the command of the Duke of Bedford, we shall speedily be enabled to view those singular Clouds ourselves, and to ascertain whether the one does really revolve around the other or no.

"In the Straits of Magellan, so called after the great Spanish navigator whose name they bear, and formed by the island of Terra del Fuego and the southern extremity of South America, certain nebulæ, of the nature and appearance of the Milky Way, are seen, which have from the time of their first discovery borne the name of the 'Magellan Clouds.' They have hitherto been considered as a small portion only of those immense and immeasurable masses of nebulæ scattered over the face of the heavens, but placed so far beyond the limits of the fixed stars, as to induce the great Dr. Herschell to hazard the opinion that 'their very light had been *a million of years* in travelling to our system!' In a recent voyage from India to England, in the ship *Thames*, Captain R. L. Frazer, the following observations were made, when in the lat. of 33 deg. to 34 deg. S. and long. 18 deg. E. of the meridian of Greenwich, within which limits the clouds were clearly to be perceived; namely, that the smaller cloud, or supposed cluster of distant stars, constantly preserved the altitude of 50 deg., remaining perfectly stationary; while the larger cloud revolved round the smaller one in the space of 24 hours, constantly preserving the same distance from it of about 22 deg.

As the ship progressively approached the equator by sailing to the northward, the altitude of both clouds of course decreased; but, as long as they were seen, this revolution of the one around the other was uniformly observed; and so satisfied were the observers of the fact, that they have furnished us with a diagram of the position and appearance of the clouds at several periods of observation, with the signatures of the observers, and the several altitudes, distances, bearings, &c., from the latitudes and longitudes described; and although the rate of motion at which the larger cloud must revolve round the stationary one surpasses all human conception, still when the best astronomers are agreed that the distance even of many of the fixed stars may be such that 'since they were first created, the first beam of light which they emitted has not yet arrived within the limits of our system; while others, which have disappeared or have been destroyed *for many ages*, will continue to shine in the heavens till the last ray which they emitted has reached our earth,'* no rapidity of motion or extension of space can of themselves justify incredulity, while both are *infinite*. But though such sublime and awful truths must annihilate the pride of finite capacity, and fill the mind of man with wonder and admiration; how must it elevate his conceptions of that Great Source, from which emanates such inconceivable grandeur, that its very contemplation paralyses the strongest mind, and humbles all-created being to the dust".

* Brewster's Encyclopedia, Vol. ii. p. 677 to 680.

Owing to an unfortunate accident the following Report from the Courier of the Proceedings of the Literary Society of the 5th ultimo were shut out from our Colums last Wednesday—We now beg to recommend them to the consideration of our readers, who will find in the Hon'ble President's address wherewithal to interest attention, and to incite and stimulate them to the more ardent pursuit of Oriental Literature.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE LITERARY SOCIETY, HELD AT BOMBAY ON WEDNESDAY THE 5TH DECEMBER 1827,

PRESENT,

Major General The Honorable SIR JOHN MALCOLM, G. C. B.....PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD WEST, Knight Chief Justice..... } VICE
JOHN WEDDERBURN Esq..... } PRESIDENTS.
LIEUT. COL. VANS KENNEDY.... }
The Rev. THO. CARR..... }

R. K. ARBUTHNOT Esq.	JOHN MILL Esq.
W. C. BRUCE Esq.	ROBERT MONEY Esq.
THO. BUCHANAN Esq.	HILL MORGAN Esq. M. D.
JOHN CALDECOTT Esq.	WM. NEWNHAM Esq.
MAJOR DICKENSON	GEO. NORTON Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FREDERICK,	CHAS. NORRIS Esq.
H. P. HADOW Esq.	BENJ. NOTON Esq.
LIEUT. COL. HOUGH,	H. ROPER Esq.
JAS. MCADAM Esq.	J. RITCHIE Esq.
JOHN MCLENNAN Esq.	J. STRACHAN Esq. M. D.
CAPT. MAUGHAN,	GEO. SMYTTAN Esq.

CAPTAIN GEORGE JERVIS,—*Secretary.*

The Honourable the PRESIDENT opened the proceedings with the following address.

GENTLEMEN,

In rising to address you, I must first return my most sincere thanks to the Society for the very great honor which it has done me, in its choice of me for a President. The first duty which it has given me to perform is of a most gratifying kind, and I need scarcely assure the Gentlemen present, how sincerely I concur in the expression of their sentiments to the late President. That will fully appear from the letter I have addressed to him with your proceedings of the 26th of last month, and which I request you will place upon your records. * concise view of the rise and progress of this

Before proceeding to the principal object of the present Meeting, I shall beg leave to occupy a small portion of your time, to take a

* The following Letter to the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone was read by the Secretary.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you, the proceedings of the Bombay Literary Society at its anniversary meeting of the 26th November 1827. The Society could not have given me a more grateful duty to perform. Most cordially do I concur in those expressions and acts by which it has marked its deep sense of the great benefits which it has derived from the extended influence of your private character, and the liberal wisdom of your public measures.

The community of Bombay, European and Native, have evinced, in a manner that does them great honour, their just appreciation of your conduct while you presided over this settlement; but they will owe you a still greater debt for the results of your administration; and above all, you will become entitled to the gratitude of the Society of which I have now he honour to be President. Our interests and reputation will hereafter be greatly promoted by the gradual diffusion of science and useful knowledge through the meand of the Institutions that have been recently founded for the instruction of natives in this quarter of India. The attainments these must acquire in such seminaries cannot but lead to that happy association between them and their European fellow-subjects, which will essentially aid and facilitate the future labors and researches of the Literary Society of Bombay.

I have &c.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM

Bombay 5th, December 1827.

and other Societies instituted for a similar object;—that of promoting the study of the literature, the antiquities, the arts, and sciences of the East.

At the period our countrymen first visited these shores, they were wholly occupied with far different objects: their opportunities were very limited, and engaged as they were in hostilities, or in commercial competition with rival European States, they had not the leisure, even if they had the inclination, of prosecuting the study of Eastern literature. In the present state of that study among our countrymen, it is pleasing to refer to him who was the first to lay the foundation of our Indian Empire, and to discover that he was the first to foster the love of this branch of knowledge. I allude to that eminent man, Lord Clive, of whom I can say with confidence, from being in possession of his private correspondence, that no man ever saw more clearly, the great utility of obtaining an insight into the Native languages, manners and customs, than he did. I would not be supposed to assert, that he was himself an Oriental scholar, but his genius discerned the great benefit that the public would derive from the attainment of the languages by those who were to serve their country in this quarter of the world. We find that this was a never-failing recommendation to his favor and patronage. Among the many distinguished individuals whom the possession of this acquirement, joined to other qualifications, led him to promote, the name of Warren Hastings is pre-eminent. That great man, who joined taste and learning to the wisdom of the statesman, gave the first effectual impulse to his countrymen, who from his example and encouragement were led to obtain, not merely a colloquial, but a classical knowledge of the languages of India, and particularly the sacred one of the Hindus.

He was fully sensible that such knowledge was not more essential to promote the objects of general literature and science, than to maintain and improve the political interests and reputation of his country. Entertaining such views, and adopting such measures, he well merited the honor he received and prized, of being the patron of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. This Society, however, owed its immediate formation to Sir. William Jones. That Universal Scholar was endowed with those rare talents, which fitted him, beyond all other men, to diffuse through Asia a spirit of philosophical inquiry and literary research. Both his writings and discourses displayed a grace and elegance which attracted all classes to the fane of knowledge; and it was his peculiar talent to strew with flowers even, the rugged path of elementary learning. But these rare qualities could not have enabled him to create such a Society as that of Calcutta, which attained, perhaps, its greatest fame at its very birth, had he not found materials prepared to his hand, which required only his skill to give them shape and combination. Amongst those whom Warren Hastings had encouraged to attain a better knowledge of the religion, the literature, and the laws of the Hindoos, through the medium of the Sanscrit, was Doctor Wilkins, who, happily for the cause of Oriental literature, still lives, and is, notwithstanding his years, as ardent as in his youth, in the pursuit of those objects, for the consideration of which we are assembled.

The Society of Bombay was instituted twenty years subsequently to that of Calcutta. The field was more limited, but it had not been uncultivated. Mr. Duncan, who long presided over this Settlement, was one of the original members of the Calcutta Society, and was not only a ripe scholar in almost all the languages of India, but the kind and encouraging patron of those who studied them. The consequence was, that here also the elements were prepared, but it required that they should be united, before they could attain utility and strength. This desirable object was accomplished by Sir James McIntosh, who, without the acquirements in Oriental literature of Sir William Jones, had all his ardent love of knowledge, and had, beyond any man I ever knew, the happy talent of imparting that feeling to others. He came to India with a high and just character, as an accomplished writer and orator; and the kindness of his manner, combined with the justness of his views, singularly adapted him for the scene in which he was placed. The labors of an individual can effect little, but the genius that can stimulate and direct numbers can effect every thing. This was the talent of Sir James McIntosh. Persons who come to this country in youth, and are altogether inexperienced, regarding the literary world in England, are alarmed at the very idea of publishing that information which opportunities may have enabled them to collect. It was the labor of Sir James McIntosh to remove this alarm, and to satisfy such persons, that, however fastidious the readers and critics of England might be to writers who compiled from works open to every competitor for literary fame, they were always considerate and indulgent to those who furnished them with facts, which they could receive from no other source. I am one. Your late President is another, and I could mention many more, who owe much to the aid and encouragement he afforded us. I speak, therefore, with full knowledge, and with gratitude, of the founder of this Society: for such Sir James McIntosh may be deemed. I also ascribe, in a great degree, the reputation it has acquired to the impulse he gave to its labors; and on all these grounds, I deem him entitled to rank one

those eminent and able men, who have been distinguished by the success of their efforts in promoting the cause to which the labors of this Society are devoted.

The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland is of recent foundation. It already boasts many names high in every branch of literature, and is honored by the patronage of our gracious Sovereign; but the nature and objects of this institution are fully given in the preliminary discourse of Mr. Henry Colebrook. The character and talents of this distinguished individual led to his constant employment in the highest and most laborious stations in India, but he nevertheless found time to make himself master of several of the Eastern languages, and to surpass all others in the knowledge of Sanscrit. Besides such attainments, and the publication of many valuable essays, Mr. Colebrook became eminent in almost every branch of science; and, possessed of such acquirements, when he returned to England, he soon attained a high rank in the first literary and scientific Societies of his native country. This rank, and his reputation, greatly promoted his efforts towards forming the Royal Asiatic Society, for, whilst all persons from India obeyed the summons of one accustomed to lead in such pursuits, learned and scientific men of the first eminence with whom he was associated in England, accompanied him into the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he was by an unanimous vote elected permanent Director.

The Royal Asiatic Society, thus founded, has already attained fame and rank among the Literary Societies of Europe. It is anxious to take every means that can promote those objects for which it was instituted; and is most sensible to the obligation we are under of adding to the triumphs of our country in Arts, in Commerce, and in Arms, by our superiority in Oriental Literature. But to effect this, we have no slight contest to maintain. The study of the languages of the East was never prosecuted with more ardour than it is at present by the principal Nations of Europe. I speak from personal knowledge of this fact, as far as relates to France; I also know, that besides those that before existed, Oriental Professorships have been established in Germany, and Russia, and every encouragement given to promote this favorite study; and from what I have seen, I am satisfied that the most strenuous efforts on our part can alone give us a superiority in this generous struggle, and it would assuredly be no common disgrace to be conquered on a field, which may almost be said to be in our possession. This consideration, and a contemplation of many other benefits that would result from such a measure, have induced some of the leading members of the Royal Asiatic Society of Britain, to desire an union with similar Societies in India. I shall on this occasion speak of the opinions of those, Gentlemen, merely as they relate to the Literary Society of Bombay. A few days before I left London, I was waited upon by a deputation from the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society. They stated to me what they had in contemplation. Their objects seemed most liberal, highly calculated to meet with the approbation of this Society; and with your permission I shall detail what passed at this conference to any Committee that you may appoint to consider the subject, and to submit to a future meeting such a proposition as they may deem calculated to effect the object.

I must add a few observations more immediately connected with the labors of the Literary Society of Bombay, for whose fame and success I entertain the most anxious wishes. I have long had the honor to belong to this Society, and have contributed my mite to its support. Your volumes have met with a most liberal reception in England, and a continuance of them has been much desired; both there, and on the continent of Europe. I am most sensible of the great advantages to be derived from the active pursuit of your labors, and in the situation in which you have done me the honor to place me, as well as in that I hold from the Government of my country, I shall promote the objects of the Society as far as I have the power—By the study of the languages, and the improvement of their knowledge of the literature, the antiquities, the habits, the manners, and the superstitions of the Natives of India, Puplic Servants will advance, not only their utility, but their individual respectability. I have come to India, as unembarrassed by claims of any private or personal nature as any man that ever held the station I now occupy; and I am forward to declare, that when an individual adds a progress in studies of the nature which I have mentioned, to competence in other respects it will constitute a strong claim to my notice.

I am well aware of the excuses which numbers plead for not contributing to our volumes; but I do not admit the validity of the common objections offered by persons, that they have too much business. I am quite satisfied, that in India the avocations of public duty afford to those who have them to perform incalculable advantages over the mere literary man, who, sitting absorbed in his own ideas, and surrounded with books, can never attain that knowledge which the other is hourly acquiring by the intercourse and communication he must have with every class of the natives. I am besides quite satisfied, that the man of real business is the only man who has leisure. This I do not deny, will admit of considerable qualification, but business is too common an excuse for apathy and indulence in regard to such studies and researches. And allow me to add, that if we had no other motives for exertion in this cause, we ought to feel it a duty to keep alive a flame which has been kindled by the hands of those with whose names it must be a pride to have our's associated.

I shall conclude by observing, that while I anxiously desire that the languages, habits, and manners of the inhabitants of India, should be the object of our study, I deem it most essential that those by whom this knowledge is cultivated should not only preserve their European character, but that they should improve themselves in the learning and science of Europe. Among the links that bind us to our native country, there is none stronger than that of a community of knowledge and of pursuits. The nature of our habits and duties in this country often tends to alienate us from those of the society of England, and thereby to lessen our enjoyment when the happy time arrives that we are enabled to return from whence we came. Nothing prevents this misfortune (for such it is) more than the prosecution of such studies as I have stated. A man returning from India, that has added to what he derived from a liberal education, a stock of information of the learning, the antiquities and the history of the East, is welcomed into the first societies, both of England and of the continent of Europe, and I speak with confidence when I assert, that he will meet a reception that the possession of money cannot purchase, and as far as the gratification of every honorable feeling is concerned, prove, that knowledge is the best wealth.

On the conclusion of the address, the following resolutions were moved by the Honorable the PRESIDENT.

1st, That this Society deems it extremely desirable, that measures should be adopted without delay for opening a communication with the "Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland," and soliciting the formation of a connection with that body, in order to give greater efficiency to the literary and scientific pursuits of this Society; and in the hope of contributing by such an alliance to the common cause in which the two associations are engaged.

2d, That it be referred to the consideration of a Special Committee, to report, for the information of the Society, on the best method of accomplishing such an union.

Colonel VANS KENNEDY then rose, and addressed the meeting as follows.

GENTLEMEN,

After the very able and eloquent address with which the President has just favored the meeting, any farther remarks must be unnecessary. But I may be allowed to express my opinion, that the association of this Society with the Royal Asiatic Society will be attended with the greatest advantages; and to point out particularly the greater facility which will thus be afforded for the publication of our Transactions. For I am well aware that Members have been not unfrequently prevented from furnishing the Society with contributions in consequence of the delay and uncertainty that existed with respect to their being published. By the proposed union, therefore, of the two Societies, not only will this difficulty be obviated, but our exertions in every respect rendered more efficient and useful, and I consequently beg leave to second the Resolutions which have been laid before the meeting by the President.

The resolutions were then carried unanimously, and a Special Committee consisting of the following Gentlemen appointed, of whom five members were to constitute a quorum.

JOHN WEDDERBURN Esq.... } VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY.
LIEUT. COL. VANS KENNEDY. }
REV. T. CARR..... }
ALEXANDER FERRIER Esq }
LIEUT. COL. FREDERICK.
JOHN HOWISON Esq.
JAMES MCADAM Esq.
JOHN MILL Esq.
HILL MORGAN Esq. M. D.
WILLIAM NEWNHAM Esq.
GEORGE NORTON Esq.

The Honorable the President lays before the meeting the Copy of certain memoranda furnished to him by the deputation from the Royal Asiatic Society, to be brought to the notice of this Society.

Moved by Lieut. Col. VANS KENNEDY, seconded by the Hon'ble Sir EDWARD WEST, and

RESOLVED—That the address of the President, together with the paper of memoranda and the proceedings of this day, be lithographed, and a copy furnished to each of the members of the Society resident in India.

The Society then adjourned.

GEO. JERVIS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign Gray, H. M. 41st Regt.
Capt. H. Sandwith, 8th Regt.
Asst Surg. J. Don.
Capt. Geo. Moore, 18th Regt.
Lieut. Whitley, Artillery.
Lieut J. Swenson, Dy. Qr. Mr. Gl.
Capt. Willoughby.
Lt. H. P. Lawrence, Artillery.
Capt. Thos, Jervis Engineers,
DEPARTURES.—Capt. H. Sandwith, 8th Regt, N. I,
Ensign Chas, Curtis 18th Regt, N, I,
Ensign F, Cristall, 8th Rt, N, I,
Ensign F. Green, 21st Regt,
Ensign Thos, Nelson, 21st, Regt,
Capt, J, Farquharson, 9th Rt, N, I,
Lt, Col, Delamotte, N, D, G,
Ensign Philip Amiel 1st Grs,
Asst, Surgn. James J. Thomson.
Major W. Godley, 45th Rt. M. N. I,
Ensign T. Westbrook 18th Regt, N, I,

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

JANY. 13th.—Brig Grecian, James Allen, Com from Calcutta, 10th Dec.

DEPARTURES.

JANY. 13th.—The H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieut H. Wyndham, Com. on a Cruize.
Do. Brig Turners, (Free Trader) James Leader, Com. to Liverpool.
Do. Barque St. David, (Free Trader) John Richardson, Com. to London.
Do. 14th Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War, Clive Philip Maughan, Esq. Captain to the Persian Gulph.
Passengers by Barque St. David.—Mrs. Guitier and Child, Mr. Guitier, Lieut. W. Iggledon, H. C. M. Lieut. Gray, H. M. 41st Regt.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Upton Castle, for London.
Vibelia, for ditto.
Sesostris for ditto.
Tamerlane, for Greenock.
Comet, for ditto.
Gipsey, for Liverpool.
Bombay Castle, for China.
Carron, for Calcutta.
Portuguese.—Incomparavel for Rio Janeiro.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Upon Castle, Vibelia, Sesostris, Tamerlane, Comet, Gipsey, Britannia, Grecian.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Soliman, Bombay Castle, Carron, Illustre Almeida, Milford, Prome, Helen, Castlereagh, Glentozo, Byramjee, Hanneman, Duke of Bedford, Earl Kellie, Asia Felix, Prince of Wales, Ann, Lowjee Family, Glenelg.
Amherst, H. C. Cruizer.—
Evelina—French.
Incomparavel.—Portuguese.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 29th.—Schooner Eagle, Tindal Naganah, from Masulipatam 27th December.
— 31st — Ship Prince Regent, Captain H. Murphy, from London 7th June.
JANY. 1st.—Ship Shah in Shah, Captain D. R. Taylor, from Rangoon 25th December.
— Do. — Ship Jehanghier, P. Roy, from Rangoon, 24th December.
— 4. — Ship Carnbrea Castle, Captain Thomas Davey, from Calcutta the 30th December.
Passengers,—Mrs. Dick, Miss Templer, Miss L. Templer, H. Y. Christian, Esq, Captain Cunningham, Captain Polwhele, Lieutnant Milner, Lieutenant Bainley, and Mr. Fieldwick.

DEPARTURES.

DEC.—27th, Ship Royal Charlotte, Captain Robert Dudman, for Pinang.
Jan.—2, H. M. Ship Success, Captain J. Sterling, on a Cruize.
do. H. M. ship Fly, Captain Pennell, on a Cruize.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Success, Captain J. Sterling.
H. M. Ship Fly, Captain Pennell.
Ship Royal Charlotte, Captain R. Dudman.
Ship Protector, Captain G. Waugh.
ship La Gironde, Captain P. Caussade.
Ship Eliza Ann, Captain J. Poulson.
Ship Prince Regent, Captain H. Murphy.
Ship Shah-in Shah, Captain D. R. Taylor.
Ship Jehanghier, Captain P. Roy.
Brig Catherine, Captain G. R. Hudson.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

December—21. Ship Sherburne, G. White, from China 13th November and Singapore 28th ditto.
— Ship Bombay, Joseph Dare, from Arracan 18th December.
— H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprise, J. H. Johnston, from Rangoon.
— French Ship Madeline, from Peru.
December 22.— H. M. Ship Rainbow, Hon'ble J. H. Rous, from Penang 29th November, and Tavoy 8th December.
— Ship Palmyra, John Lamb, from London 2d August and Funchal 17th ditto.
— Ship Forth, D. Proodfoot, from Eskapelly 29th November.
— American Brig Brahmin, A. T. Leish, from Madeira 27th August.
December 23.— H. M. Ship Java, Rear-Admiral Gage.
— Ship York, H. R. Wilkinson, from London 6th August.
— Ship Ganges, J. Jefferson, from Liverpool 1st August.
— Ship Robarts, J. Corbyn, from London.
— Ship Isabella Robertson, E. Oakes, from China 5th November.
— Bark Brougham, W. Andrews, from Akyab, 17th December.
— Dutch Bark Deidericka, James Hector from Batavia 4th November.
December 24.— Ship Ganges, E. M. Boultbee, from London 20th July.
— Ship Nande, W. Ramsay, from Liverpool 22d July.
December 25.— Ship Nerbudda, P. Falconer, from Eskapelly 1st December.
December 26.— Schooner Ann, E. Cattell, from Rangoon 15th December.
December. 26.— The English Brig Maria, Captain J. Strong, from Penang 7th December.
Passengers, per Sherburne, from China:—Mrs. White and Child; D. Bryce Esq. Merchant.
From Singapore:—John Purvis, Esq. Merchant.
Per Bombay, from Amherst Island:—Mr. John Fergusson, of the Marine Pay Office; Serjeant-Major Hugh Quin, 68th N. I.
Per Enterprise:—Mrs. Malony; Mrs. Francis; Mrs. Johnston; Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, G. C. B.; Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, Adjutant General; Lieutenant Hopper, Madras Regiment; Lieutenant Du Vernet, H. M. 14th Foot; Lieutenant Mick, H. M. 30th Foot; Lieutenant Woodhouse, Madras Native Infantry; Captain Rose, H. M. 45th Foot; Captain P. W. Grant, Surveyor Genorl's Department; Dr. Mells; Dr. Francis; Dr. Orr, H. M. 89th Foot; Mr. Fraser; Miss and Master Francis.
Per H. M. Ship Rainbow:—Hon'ble J. R. Elphinstone; Lieutenant Miller.
Per Palmyra:—Mrs. Atkinson; Miss Bathie; Miss Maling; Miss Kerr; Miss Mary Ann Kerr; James Atkinson, Esq. Surgeon, H. C. Service; Samuel Brown, Esq. Bengal Civil Service; R. Davidson, Esq. Madras Civil Service; Mr. Irvine, Free Merchant.
The ship Palmyra spoke an American vessel, which gave her intelligence of the death of the Right Honorable Mr. Canning on the 10th August.
Per American Brig Brahmin from New York,—Mr. Samuel Grace, Merchant.
Per York from London:—Mrs. J. H. Mathews; Mrs. Mahon; Miss Emma Gaide; James Mahon, Esq.: C. Harding, Esq. Surgeon; E. Harding, Esq Free Merchant; John Blackburn, Esq. Free Merchant; Cadets F. Whaley and R. H. Durie; Messrs. Wye and Freeman, Mariners; Mr. James, Civil Engineer.
The York, on Friday, the 28th of September, spoke the Nandi, Ramsay, from Liverpool.
Per Isabella Robertson, from China:—Messrs. Hayle and Santos.
From Malacca:—Mrs. Williamson; Captain Williamson; Two Masters Williamson; and Captain Velge.
From Singapore:—Miss Allan; Captain Allan; and Captain Hudson.
Per Dutch Bark Deidericka, from Batavia:—Mr and Mrs. Thompson and Family; Messrs. Davidson and Paine, Merchants.
Per Brougham, from Akyab:—R. Hunter, Esq Commissioner; Captain Gordon; Captain Scott, 68th N. I.
Per Robarts:—Mr. Law Writer; Mr. Hollings, Cadet; Mr. Forbes, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Oliver, Free Mariner.
Per Ganges from London:—Mrs. Plowden, Miss A. Plowden; Miss F. Plowden, Miss Josephine Parker; H. M. Parker, Esq. H. C. Service; John Wallace, Esq. J. Janeyer, Esq.
From the Cape of Good Hope:—Mrs. Pearson, Miss Jane Pearson Miss Maria Parry, John Pearson, Esq. Advocate General.

REMARKS.

The Nande was fired at by a Brig under Brazilian Colours, on the 23d of September, in Lat. 26° 00' South, and Long. 29° 00' West, but did not heave to. The Brig chased till dark.

Spoke a French Ship on the 22d of November, in Lat. 4° 00' South, Long. 90° 30' East, having lost her Fore Top-mast during the night of the 21st.

Had Light variable winds from North West, and heavy rain near the line, and found a current setting to the Eastward for several days, about 35 miles a day.

The Bishop of Calcutta, in the Mary Anne, was to sail from the Cape of Good Hope the day after the Robarts left; but should the gale of North East wind experienced by the Robarts, have reached Table Bay, it would be impossible her leaving for some days.

DEPARTURES.

December 30.—Ship Ospray, A. McGill, for Liverpool.
— Ship Cashmere Merchant, E. Paglar, for China.
— Schooner Hebe, R. Haviside, for Columbo.
— Ship Francis Warden, W. Webster, for Persian Gulph.
French Brig Gonzalves, Baghe, for Bordeaux.
December—22.—Ship Mellish, A. Vincent for London.
December—26. The English Brig Joseph, Captain H. Ghistopherson, for London.
— The Arab Ship Futta Salam, Shaik Mahomed, for Bombay.
— The Arab Ship Abassey, Shaik Abdullah, for Muscat.
December—26. Ship Marquis of Lonsdown, R. Noyes, for Muscat.
— Futtle Moin, Mahomed Sully, for Penang.
December—26. The English Ship Carnbrea Castle, Captain Thomas Davey, for London.
— The French Ship La Nancy, Captain C. Guezeneck, for Bordeaux.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Matoongha, on the morning of the 5th instant, the wife of Mr. Sub-Conductor Archer, Artillery Depot, of a daughter.
At Ahmednuggur, on the 10th inst. the Lady of Captain Soppit 26th Regt. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

NONE.—

DEATHS.

At Poona, on Monday morning the 7th Instant Thomas Bayly, aged 2 years, the infant son of Lieut. Bayly, H. M. 20th Regt.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Dharwar on the 21st December, the Lady of Captain Welland, 23d Regiment, of a Daughter.
At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 25th December, the wife of Serjeant Instructor W. Perkins Woodbridge, of the Artillery Depot of Instruction, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NONE.—

DEATHS.

NONE.—

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Simla, the Lady of G. Gravan, Esq. Bengal Medical Establishment, of a son.
At Moulmyn, on the Tenasserim Coast, on the 5th December, the Lady of G. S. Whitlock, Esq. 54th Regiment H. M., of a Son.
At Bareilly, on the 5th December, the Lady of Captain Satchwell, Assistant Commissary General, of a Son.
At Meerut, on the 11th December, the Lady of Lieutenant O'Gormann, His Majesty's 31st Regiment, of a Daughter.
At Futtehpore, on the 14th December, the Lady of A. F. Lind, Esq. Civil service, of a Daughter, still-born.
At Calcutta, on the 18th December, the Lady of N. Hudson, Esq. of a Son.
At Moisgunge Factory, near Kishnaghur, on Saturday, the 22d December, the Lady of F. W. Durant, Esq. of a Son.
At Calcutta, No. 6, London Buildings, on Monday the 24th December, Mrs R. Scott Thomson, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the night of the 25th December, Mrs. Ingels, of a daughter.
At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 25th December, the lady of C. Vrignon, Esq. of a daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 26th December, Mrs. G. A. Popham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Singapore, on Wednesday, the 10th October, by the Reverend R. Burn, Lieutenant S. R. Hicks, Adjutant 36th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to Sarah Kenedy, only Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant C. Farran, of the Madras Army.
At Arcot, on Wednesday last, the 28th November, by the Reverend R. Smyth, W. D. Davis, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Harriet Frances, youngest Daughter of George Lye, Esq.
At Calcutta, on the 20th December, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. H. Mill, James Nathaniel Rind, Esq. Surgeon, to Mrs. Mary Ann Rose.
At Calcutta, on the 26th December, at St John's Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Hovenden, John Brightman, Esq. to Harriet Emily, second daughter of the late Major John Gerrard, Bengal N. I.

DEATHS.

At Baitool, on the 26th November, Lieutenant Chase Barker, of the 46th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, of a bilious fever.
At Bhagalpore, on Sunday, the 16th December, aged about 30, the Reverend Thomas Christian, one of the Missionaries of the Incorporated Society for the Propogation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and especially appointed by the late Bishop Heber, to a Mission among the Mountaineers of Rajamhl. Thus early removed by the inscrutable dispensation of Providence from the scene of his ardent exertions, was one whose sound and unaffected piety, amiable disposition, polished simplicity of manners, and well-directed zeal in the discharge of every part of his clerical duty, will cause his loss to be most deeply and generally deplored.

At Calcutta, on the 19th December, Charles Coqueral, Esq. aged 45 years.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 19th December, at the Residence of Robert Bagshaw, Esq. Eliza, the Lady of James Tosh, aged 21 years.

At Calcutta, on the 21st December, George Parton, Esq. M. D., Assistant Surgeon, 41st Regiment Native Infantry, aged 28 years.

At Calcutta, on the 20th December, William Dorin, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, January 2.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28½ *Premium.*
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....26½ *Premium*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....1 *Discount.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1 *Discount*

We learn that the Ship *Malabar*, has reached Trincomalee Harbour in safety, from Divicotta: and that another Ship dismasted, was observed to pass the port about the time of the *Malabar's* getting in. In all probability the disabled vessel was the *Gunjava*, and we shall perhaps hear of her arrival at some part of Ceylon, by the next advices from Island.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

DEC. 27, 1827.

BUY. Prem.			SELL Prem.	
26	0	Remittable	26	6
0	2	Old 5 per Cent. Loan,	0	6
Prem.	1	New ditto ditto	Par	
6200	0	Bank of Bengal Share	6,400	Prem.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6	0
Ditto on Government Bills	4	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5	0

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA.

BUY. SELL.

1 10½ On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2 0 2
On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98.
On Madras ditto ditto, 91 a 92 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

BANK SHARES.

BUY PREMIUM SEL.
6,190.....6,100

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM, 7TH DECEMBER 1827.

Mr. T. H. Maddock, Agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 13TH DECEMBER, 1827.

Mr. George Gough, Register of the Zillah Court at Tipperah.

Mr. W. S. Alexander Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Hooghly.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FORT WILLIAM, 14TH DECEMBER, 1827.

Mr. C. R. Cartwright, First Assistant to the Resident at Indore,

Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw, First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Mr. J. R. Colvin, Second ditto ditto.

Captain T. Dickenson, Assistant to the Commissioners in Arracan.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 20TH DECEMBER, 1827.

Mr. R. H. Rattray, a Puisne Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. H. Turnbull, First Judge of the Courts of Appeal and Circuit, for the Division of Calcutta.

Mr. R. Walpole, Second Judge of Ditto Ditto.

THE FOLLOWING ORDERS HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters. Allahabad, 25th Nov. 1827.
No. 184. GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins, Half Pay, unattached, will Officiate as Adjutant General to His Majesty's Army in India until further Orders, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald deceased.

Major-General Sir S. F. Whittingham will be pleased to order a Committee, consisting of one Field Officer and two Captains, to take charge of the Effects of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald at Cawnpore.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
J. ELIOTT,
Asst. Adjt. Genl. H. M.'s Army in India.

Head-Quarters, Camp Onnow, 6th Dec. 1827.
No. 185. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

Cancels the Promotion of Cornet George, vice Williamson resigned, and the Appointment of Mr. Franks to the Cornetcy in succession.

Cornet Frederick Darley George to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Hare promoted, 30th April, 1827.

1st Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant Colonel John Carter, from the 2d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice McLeod who exchanges, 30th April, 1827.

Ensign William Bacon Johnston to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Fraser promoted, 11th April, 1827.

Edmund Blanchford, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Johnston, 30th April, 1827.

Hospital Assistant Frederick Goodwin, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Russell, appointed to the 54th Foot, 30th April, 1827.

6th Regiment of Foot.

Cancels the Promotion of Brevet Major Thomson, Lieutenant Gell and Ensign Greene, and the Appointment of Mr. Eustace in succession to Scott resigned.

Captain James Archibald Campbell, from the Half-pay, to be Captain, vice Thomson promoted, 15th May, 1827.

13th Regiment of Foot.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Lieutenant Richard Stapleton, from the 60th Foot, vice Croker who exchanges, 29th April, 1827.

Lieutenant Clarke Maries Caldwell, from the Half-pay, vice Graham appointed to the 42d Foot, 30th April, 1827.

TO BE ENSIGN BY PURCHASE.

Johnston Darlot, Gentleman, vice Davis appointed to the 52d Foot, 15th May, 1827.

30th Regiment of Foot.

Hospital Assistant John Knightley Adams to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Campbell appointed to the 45th Foot, 30th April, 1827.

45th Regiment of Foot.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Lieutenant Charles Deane, from Half-pay 67th Foot, vice Irwin promoted, 26th April, 1827.

Cancels the Promotion of Ensign Coke, vice Ebhart promoted, and the Appointment of Mr. Ferrott, vice Graham removed to the 45th Foot.

Ensign Edward Thomas Coke, by purchase, vice Reid promoted, 26th April, 1827.

TO BE ENSIGN BY PURCHASE.

Andrew Clendening, Gentleman, vice Coke, 26th April, 1827.

89th Regiment of Foot.

William Henry Bayntun, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Graham promoted, 15th May, 1827.

Unattached.

TO BE CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY BY PURCHASE.

Lieutenant Charles Deane, from the 45th Foot, 15th May, 1827.

The undermentioned Officer having Brevet Rank Superior to his Regimental Commission, has accepted Promotion upon Half-pay, according to the General Order of the 25th April 1826.

Cancels Major Thomson's Promotion, vice Scott deceased.

Brevet Major James Thomson, from the 6th Foot, 15th May, 1827.

MEMORANDUM.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 20th Regiment of Foot bearing on its Colours and Appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Regiment, the words

"Peninsula," and
"Waterloo,"

in Commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the late 2d Battalion in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, under Field Marshall the Duke of Wellington.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,

F. H. DAWKINS, *Lieut.-Col.*
Officiating Adjutant General of His M.'s Forces in India.

Head-Quarters, Camp Onnow 6th December 1827.
No. 186. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

11th Light Dragoons.

Cornet W. Roebuck to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Williamson resigned, 30th November, 1827.

Mathew Franks, Gentleman, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Roebuck promoted, 30th November, 1827.

6th Foot.

Captain H. B. Everest to be Major without purchase, vice Scott deceased, 9th October, 1827.

Lieutenant James Gell to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Everest promoted 9th October, 1827.

Ensign Wm. Greene to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Gell promoted, 9th October, 1827.

Edward Bayly, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Greene promoted, 9th October, 1827.

44th Foot.

Captain Alexander Clarke, from the Half Pay (old rate) to be Captain of a Company, vice Webster who exchanges, receiving the difference, 1st December, 1827.

45th Foot.

Ensign A. M. Tulloch to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Ebhart promoted, 30th November, 1827,

Octavius G. Perrott, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Tulloch promoted, 30th November, 1827.

46th Foot.

Henry Charles Smithwaite, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Pollock resigned, 3d November, 1827.

48th Foot.

Lieutenant Wm. Wilson to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Croker deceased, 6th November, 1827.

Ensign A. Donnellan to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Wilson promoted, 6th November, 1827.

W. Dely, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Donnellan promoted, 6th November, 1827.

The undermentioned Lieutenant, actually serving upon Full Pay in a Regiment of the Line, whose Commission is dated in or previous to the year 1811, has accepted Promotion upon Full Pay, according to the General Order of the 27th December 1826:

To be Captain of Infantry—Lieutenant A. Clarke, from the 45th Foot, 7th June 1827.

MEMORANDUM.

In the list of promotions in the General Order of the 17th October last, in the margin opposite to 11th Light Dragoons, should have been inserted "Cause: the promotion of Cornet Rancock and the Appointment of Mr. Dalbiac."

And in the General Order of the 30th September last, the Appointment of Lieutenant Colonel the Hon'ble J. Finch, to an unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcy on Half Pay, should have been dated 12th December 1826, instead of 19th December 1827.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
F. H. DAWKINS, *Lieut.-Col.*
Offg. Adjt. Genl. of H. M. Forces in India.

EXTRAORDINARY EVENTS.

The following extraordinary circumstance communicated to us yesterday, is attested by unquestionable authority:—

"John Dayton, Private in H. M. 14th Regiment, was deprived of his speech on the 17th of September 1818, and extraordinary to relate, recovered it that evening 26th December 1827, being deprived of it nine years, three months and nine days."

The wife of the Sirkar of a Gentleman of the legal profession, was lately safely delivered of three children, who with the mother, are doing well. We forget the man's name and have mislaid his employer's note, but the fact may be relied on.

Literature.

POMPEII.—A PRIZE POEM.

Recited in the Theatre, Oxford, June 27, 1827.

How fair the scene! the sunny smiles of day
Flash o'er the wave in glad Sorrento's bay;
Far, far along mild Sarno's glancing stream,
The fruits and flowers of golden summer beam,
And cheer, with brightening hues, the lonely gloom
That shrouds yon silent City of the Tomb!
Yes, sad Pompeii! Time's deep shadows fall
On every ruin'd arch and broken wall;
But Nature smiles as in thy happiest hour,
And decks thy lowly rest with many a flower.
Around, above, in blended beauty shine
The graceful poplar and the clasping vine;
Still the young violet, in her chalice blue,
Bears to the lip of Morn her votive dew;
Still the green laurel springs to life the while;
Beneath her own Apollo's golden smile;
And o'er thy fallen glories beams on high
The beauty of the Heavens—Italia's sky!

How fair the scene! even now to Fancy's gaze
Return the shadowy forms of other days;
Those halls, of old with mirth and music rife,
Those echoing streets that teem'd with joyous life,
The stately towers that rose along the plain,
And the light barks that swept yon silvery main.
And see! they meet beneath the chesnut shades;
Pompeii's joyous sons and graceful maids
Weave the light dance—the rosy chaplet twine,
Or snatch the cluster from the weary vine;
Nor think that Death can haunt so fair a scene—
The Heaven's deep blue, the Earth's unsullied green.

Devoted City! could not aught avail
When the dark omen told thy fearful tale?
The giant phantom dimly seen to glide,
And the loud voice that shook the mountain side,
With warning tones that bade thy children roam,
To seek in happier climes a calmer home?
In vain! they will not break the fatal rest
That woos them to the mountain's treacherous breast;
Fond Memory blends with every mossy stone
Some early joy, some tale of pleasure flown;
And they must die where those around will weep,
And sleep for ever where their fathers sleep.
Yes! they must die: behold! yon gathering gloom
Brings on the fearful silence of the tomb;
Along Campania's sky yon murky cloud
Spreads its dark form—a City's funeral shroud.

How brightly rose Pompeii's latest day!
The Sun, unclouded, held his golden way,—
Vineyards, in Autumn's purple glories drest,
Slept in soft beauty on the mountain's breast;
The gale, that wanton'd round his crested brow,
Shook living fragrance from the blossom'd bough;
And many a laughing mead and silvery stream
Drank the deep lustre of the noonday beam:
Then echoing Music rang, and Mirth grew loud
In the glad voices of the festal crowd;
The opening Theatre's wide gates invite,
The choral dance is there, the solemn rite—
There breathes th' immortal Muse her spell around,
And swelling thousands flood the fated ground.
See! where arise, before th' enraptured throng,
The fabled scenes, the shadowy forms of Song!
Gods, that with heroes leave their starry bowers,
Their fragrant hair entwined with radiant flowers,
Haunt the dim grove, beside the fountain dwell—
Strike the deep lyre, or sound the wreathed shell—
With forms of heavenly mould; but hearts that glow
With human passion, melt with human woe!
Breathless they gaze while white-robed priests advance
And graceful virgins lead the sacred dance;
They listen, mute, while mingling tones prolong
The lofty accent, and the pealing song,
Echo th' unbending Titan's haughty groan,
Or in the Colchian's woes forget their own!
Why feels each throbbing heart that shuddering chill?
The music falters, and the dance is still—
'Is it pale Twilight stealing o'er the plain?
Or starless Eve, that holds unwonted reign?'
Hark to the thrilling answer! who shall tell
When thick and fast th' unsparing tempest fell,
And stern Vesuvius pour'd along the vale
His molten cataracts, and his burning hail.—

Oh! who shall paint, in that o'erwhelming hour,
Death's varying forms, and Horror's withering power?
Earthquake! wild Earthquake! rends the heaving plain
Cleaves the firm rock, and swells the beetling main:
Here yawns the ready grave, and, raging, leap
Earth's secret founts from their troubled sleep;
There, from the quivering mountain bursts on high
The pillar'd flame, that wars along the sky!
On, on they press, and maddening seek in vain
Some soothing refuge from the fiery rain;—
Their home? it can but yield a living tomb,
Round the loved hearth is brooding deepest gloom.
Yon sea? its angry surges scorching rave,
And deathfires gleam upon the ruddy wave.
Oh! for one breath of that reviving gale
That swept at dewy morn along the vale!
For one sad glance of their beloved sky,
To soothe, though vain, their parting agony!
You mother bows in vain her shuddering form,
Her babe to shield from that relentless storm;
Cold are those limbs her clasping arms constrain,
Even the soft shelter of her breast is vain?
Gaze on that form? 'tis Beauty's softest maid,
The rose's rival in her native shade;—
For her had Pleasure rear'd her fairest bowers,
And Song and Dance had sped the laughing hours.
See! o'er her brow the kindling ashes glow,
And the red shower o'erwhelms her breast of snow,
She seeks that loved one—never false till then;
She calls on him—who answers not again:
Loose o'er her bosom flames her golden hair,
And every thrilling accent breathes despair!
Even the stern priest, who saw, with raptured view,
The deathless forms of Heaven's ethereal blue,
Who drank, with glowing ear, the mystic tone
That clothed his lips with wonders not their own,
Beheld the immortal marble frown in vain,
And fires triumphant grasp the sacred fane.
Forsook at last the unavailing shrine,
And cursed his faithless Gods—no more divine!

Morn came in beauty still—and shone as fair,
Though cold the hearts that hail'd its radiance there;
And Evening, crown'd with many a starry gem,
Sent down her softest smile—though not for them!
Where gleam'd afar Pompeii's graceful towers,
Where hill and vale were clothed with vintage-bowers
O'er a dark waste the smouldering ashes spread,
A pall above the dying and the dead.

Still the dim City slept in safest shade,
Though the wild waves another Queen obey'd.
And sad Italia, on her angry shore,
Beheld the North its ruthless myriads pour;
And Nature scattered all her treasures round,
And graced with fairest hues the blighted ground.
There oft, at glowing noon, the village maid
Sought the deep shelter of the vineyard shade;
Beheld the olive bud—the wild-flower wave,
Nor knew her step was on a People's grave!
But see! once more, beneath the smiles of day,
The dreary mist of ages melt away!
Again Pompeii, amid the brightening gloom,
Comes forth in beauty from her lonely tomb.
Lovely in ruin—graceful in decay,
The silent City rears her walls of grey;
The clasping ivy hangs her faithful shade,
As if to hide the wreck that Time had made;
The shatter'd column on the lonely ground,
Is glittering still with fresh acanthus crown'd;
And where her Parian rival moulders near,
The drooping lily pours her softest tear!
How sadly sweet with pensive step to roam
Amid the ruin'd wall, the tottering dome!
The path just worn by human feet in here;
Their echoes almost reach the listening ear;
The marble hall with rich Mosaic drest;
The portal wide that woos the lingering guest;
Altars, with fresh and living chaplets crown'd,
From those wild flowers that spring fantastic round!
Th' unfinish'd painting, and the pallet nigh,
Whose added hues must fairer charms supply.
These mingle here, until th' unconscious feet
Roam on, intent some gathering crowd to meet:
And cheated Fancy, in her dreamy mood,
Will half forget that all is solitude!

Yes, all is solitude! fear not to tread,
Through gates unwatch'd, the City of the Dead,
Explore with pausing step th' unpeopled path,
View the proud hall—survey the stately bath,
Where swelling roofs their noblest shelter raise;
Enter! no voice shall check th' intruder's gaze!
See! the dread legion's peaceful home is here,
The signs of martial life are scatter'd near.
Yon helm, unclasp'd to ease some warrior's brow,
The sword his weary arm resign'd but now;
Th' unfinish'd sentence traced along the wall,
Broke by the hoarse centurion's startling call;
Hark! did their sounding tramp re-echo round?
Or breath'd the hollow gale that fancied sound?
Behold! where 'mid yon fane, so long divine,
Sad Isis mourns her desolated shrine!
Will none the mellow reed's soft music breathe?
Or 'twine from yonder flowers the victim's wreath;
None to yon altar lead with suppliant strain
The milk-white monarch of the herd again?
All, all is mute! save sadly answering sigh
The nightbird's shriek, the shrill cicala's cry.
Yet may you trace, along the furrow'd street,
The chariot's track—the print of frequent feet;
The gate unclosed, as if by recent hand;
The hearth, where yet the guardian Lares stand;
Still on the wall the words of welcome shine,
And ready vases proffer joyous wine:
But where the hum of men, the sounds of life?
The Temple's pageant, and the Forum's strife?
The forms and voices, such as should belong
To that bright clime, the land of Love and Song?
How sadly echoing to the stranger's tread,
These walls respond, like voices from the dead!
And sadder traces—darker scenes are there,
Tales of the Tomb, and records of Despair.
In Death's chill grasp unconscious arms enfold
The fatal burthen of their cherish'd gold.
Here, wasted relics, as in mockery, dwell
Beside some treasure loved in life too well;
There, faithful hearts have moulder'd side by side,
And hands are clasp'd that Death could not divide!
None—none shall tell that hour of fearful strife,
When Death must share the consciousness of Life;
When sullen Famine, slow Despair, consume
The living tenants of the massive tomb;
Long could they hear above the incumbent plain,
The music of the breeze awake again,
The wave's deep echo on the distant shore,
And murmuring streams that they should see no more!
Away! dread scene! and o'er the harrowing view
Let Night's dim shadows fling their darkest hue!
But there, if still beneath some nameless stone,
By waving weeds and ivy-wreaths o'ergrown,
Lurk the grey spoils of Poet or of Sage,
Tully's deep lore, or Livy's pictured page;
If sweet Menander, where his relics fade,
Mourn the dark refuge of Oblivion's shade;
Oh! may their treasures burst the darkling mine,
Glow in the living voice, the breathing line!
Their vestal fire our midnight lamp illume,
And kindle Learning's torch from sad Pompeii's tomb!

R. S, HAWKER, Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.

(*From the Jamaica Courant of June* 11.)

On Thursday, the 1st inst. a complaint was preferred by Mr. Boyd, the Overseer of Union Estate, in St. Elizabeth, against several

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slaves who had struck work; or, in other words, runaway.

The Custos, Dr. Robertson, associated with himself Dr. White, another magistrate, and proceeded to try the accused, according to the clause provided, in cases of slaves running away for a short period.

The Overseer and the Book-keeper stated, that the negroes had run away for periods of time they particularly detailed.

The negroes who had thus absented themselves, only returned in consequence of notification being made that the rest of the gangs on Union should not receive their usual presents from their proprietor's agent after crop, which the slaves call "massa's thanky," till the runaways were brought in. This was done in pursuance of the English custom, or common law, to make the hundred or village pay for the delinquencies of the members of its body.

The Custos called on the negroes for their defence, and the accused, being twelve in number, proceeded seriatim to state their cases, and they certainly showed more true eloquence than any defender of slaves we ever heard.

Zell, the ringleader, commenced thus, with an apostrophe to his Overseer and Book keeper:—"Ah, Massa Busha (shaking his finger), you is debil—pardon no da in you—you and Gorra Mighty no hab no business—you da debil pickinniny; and as for you Book-keeper, you no shame of your self?—you lie too much—you is a liard buckra—you take false sweah—you belly will swel—hab you no shame of yourselfe, you hard buckra, to tand up before Massa Doctor, good-good buckra, so tell lie?—hab you no shame of yourself?—Massa Doctor, you is a good man; you love your negers; you look arter them good, and when dem sick, you sabby for cure them; dat time dem do bad, and dem beg you, and dem sorry you let your neger go; but for we Busha, him fum we all time for we behind de na sun all day: pardon no da in him. 'Nother day me had pain na me skin, and him take big junk of stick, so knock me down, and me fall down like me dead"—(here he fell down, suiting the action to the word)—"and de blood spin out, and den him flog me till me faint; and when me da na crawl away, him flog me again," (Here he showed how he crawled on all fours.)"Ah, Massa Busha, you is a debil fo fum neger." All this was said with much oratorical gesture and declamation; but unfortunately upon the orator being examined, it distinctly appeared that he never had been beaten, and the scar pointed out was the effect of a surgical operation many years anterior. It appeared that this man had been head driver, and having been cashiered, had procured several other slaves to strike work, for the purpose, as he admitted, of getting the overseer discharged.

Another negro in his defence said—"Massa, me bin no hab no house, and when me him cut one bread nut tree, me see how one woodpecker him build him house in the tree, and me tink say, poor me boy! the woodpecker is better more than me; him have plenty time for build him house, and mind him pickenniny, and when woodpecker da sleep in the morning, him no fraid of bad busha for fum him, because him no turn out before day to do bukra work; and me tink that it was d—n hard me for live worse than woodpecker; and busha say me lazy, and him will build house for me, and me tell him say, him must look at woodpecker house, to say if busha been build it, and me ax him, why him no make woodpecker eat bread-nuts and dig cane holes; so busha fum me till me most dead. Busha no lobe to see somebody wear trousers none tall; if you bin blong to him massar, all time, you behind would da na door—busha nebbar please, septin to dat time him da flog you b——do. Pos in you yourself, handsome somebody like you, him blong to him, massa; him would a hab heart fo put you belly na dirty, so fum you behind, massar—hax massar pardon fo tark bout massar's behind, sar—but tis trute I is speaking, massar—him would a floge till you****."

He was also examined, and it appeared that he had not been flogged, and his whole story was a fabrication, woodpecker and all; but that not doing his work, when his overseer spoke to him, he told him a story about a woodpecker.

Another negro said, "Massa, me bin fowl-house woman; and the truckies dead na my hand every day; so busha say we must pay for dem. Now, Massa Doctor, you is a clever person to cure sick somebody, and if dem can cure, you will cure them; but if dem time come for dead, dem must dead, for though Massa Doctor very clever, him can't do more than Gorra Mighty. Same fashion, Massa, if da trucky time for dead come, dem must dead. Now, Massa Doctor, suppose neger sick in the hot-house, and dem time for dead come, and Gorra Mighty make dem dead, it no would damnation hard you for pay, cause them dead? So it damn hard me for pay for trucky dead; and busha say him will fum me, so me run away."

After hearing them all at great length, it appeared that they had made a conspiracy to get rid of the Overseer, and there was not a mark on one of them of recent flogging, nor a sign of ill-treatment on their persons: but, on the contrary, they were in general sleek and good-looking.

The offenders were convicted, and the Magistrate in passing sentence, divided them into three classes, according to the degree of their guilt.

Zell and an accomplice, who alleged no excuse for running away, but because he had been threatened with the stocks, and who had been an under driver, were sentenced to three months' hard labour in the workhouse. The second class were sentenced to 39 lashes; and the third class to 24 lashes.

Presbyterian Faux Pas.—The priest of Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, exhibited on Sunday last a spectacle which had not been witnessed, we believe, in the Presbytery of Linlithgow for more than half a century—the suspension of a clergyman from the exercise of his ministerial duties. As it was previously known that this ceremony was to take place, considerable numbers began to assemble at an early hour. In a little time the Moderator of the Presbytery of Linlithgow arrived, and waited upon the Rev. Mr. Greig, as we suppose, to intimate to him the disagreeable object of his mission. After leaving the Manse, he despatched a messenger to demand the key of the church, but the person returned without it! afterwards a second was sent, but with similar success. At length the Moderator, himself, accompanied by one of the heritors, proceeded to the Manse; but this also was to no purpose. The venerable Moderator then returned, and took his station, uncovered, at the entrance to the church, where there was a large assemblage of the people, who immediately uncovered on his arrival. He then proceeded, in a very feeling manner, to explain to the congregation the charges against their pastor, and concluded by reading the sentence of the Presbytery, by which the reverend gentleman was suspended, *sine die*, from the spiritual superintendence of his flock, for gross contumacy, in not appearing, after repeated citations to answer to various charges against him. The whole proceeding was very solemn, and calculated to give a most favourable impression of Presbyterian discipline.—*Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle.*

During the trial of a libel case, (on the 18th August.) at Warwick, while Mr. Reader, who conducted the defence, was speaking, Lord Tenterden yawned loud enough to be heard by the Learned Gentleman, who was immediately below him. The latter instantly stopped, and looked up at his Lordship, who said, "I beg your pardon."—"Oh my Lord," said Mr. Reader, "I beg yours; I hope I have not disturbed your repose." "I assure you, Mr. Reader," observed his Lordship, "it was perfectly accidental." Mr. Reader, who seemed very much agitated, immediately said, that "one word from the Noble and Learned Lord on the Bench was enough to satisfy him. He had received numerous marks of kindness from the Noble and Learned Lord and he entertained the most unbounded respect and veneration for that eminent person; but his (Mr. Reader's) feelings were easily excited, and were easily wounded." The Learned Counsel then resumed his address to the Jury. Subsequently, Lord Tenterden said, that before he proceeded to sum up the evidence, he wished to state, that the noise which had escaped him did not proceed from any listlessness on his part, or inattention to the observations of the Learned Counsel who was speaking at the time, but was induced by the sense of fatigue which severe attention to a laborious duty will sometimes bring over the constitution. He could assure the Learned Counsel that there was no man whom the Judges more regarded and respected in Court, or more esteemed out of Court.